# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 45. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846 the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty—I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised *Medicines*, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to all parts of the United States and widely throughout Foreign countries—and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—such as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advertisements—but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this none have been successful.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in distress are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial, considering a few dollars extended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 3000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication.

I do not do this from the fact that they are *Standard Preparations* (not Patent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients *are not kept secret*, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as *Standard Specifics*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

## THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

### Gout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

### THE GRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

### DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.:—When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

### TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouses,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
AND
No. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

# THE VETO.

## Reception of the Message in the Senate.

## EXCITING DEBATES AND SCENES.

## THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

## PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

## REMARKABLE SPEECH BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

## HE ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

*From the New York Papers of To-day.*

### The Grand Question in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The intense excitement produced yesterday by the President's veto was only partially lulled by the lapse of the hours of rest. All over the city, up to hours that bordered upon the dawn, knots and companies of gentlemen were excitedly discussing the matter. Since the famous war of General Jackson upon the Bank nothing like the present excitement over a veto has been known.

This morning the town was awake at an early hour; breakfast was never more hastily despatched; the newspapers were contemptuously tossed aside; and long before the hour for the meeting of Congress black streams of humanity began to converge at the gates of the Capitol.

The vetoed bill originated in the Senate; consequently it was returned to that body. Thither the excited multitude bent their course. The House was very well attended, to be sure, and much interest was manifested in the debate and adoption of Mr. Stevens' resolution concerning the admission of Southern States, and their Representatives; but the other House quite overshadowed the popular branch. Rumor's busy tongue was never more active. Not a Senator escaped that sweet lady's notice: Mr. Blank would go this way—Mr. Noblank that way; Mr. Dash had been suddenly "convinced;" Mr. Thickhead was still obdurate; the bill would surely pass; the bill would never pass; the result was clear, doubtful, certain, dubious; the grand fight was coming off; it was a war of giants; Jove, single-handed, had met the sons of Terra, and (to quote the remark of one of their leaders) the earthquake was all around them.

Before noon every part of the Senate Chamber accessible to the public was densely crowded; the lobbies, alleys, and corners were filled, and nearly half the audience were ladies.

It was easy to see, as the Senators came in, that their minds were full of the important business to come before them. There was nothing of the *nonchalance* that usually prevails; every face wore some shade of anxiety, and some of them did not disguise the expression of antagonism, of preparation for war to the knife.

The first demonstration bearing upon the yet unannounced veto was by Mr. Wade, who, during the morning hour, offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prevent any man from holding the office of President of the United States for more than one term. The Ohio Senator improved the occasion. He said that if Jeff. Davis had occupied Mr. Johnson's position, he could not have wished a more thorough distribution of favors to red-handed Rebels and traitors than Mr. Johnson has granted. I will not pursue the course of his speech; you will doubtless get a tolerable synopsis from the regular despatches.

This tirade having ended, and some ordinary business being attended to, the great event of the day transpired.

The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was received from the President. The first Senator to get the floor was Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. I need not tell you that he was bubbling over with words, and managed to tire out his listeners in a very brief time. It seems that his speech was a talk against time to stave off the vote until Reverdy Johnson, who was on the way from Baltimore, might arrive. Mr. Davis kept up his speech for more than an hour, but did not astonish any one with either ideas or eloquence.

Then came Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, who devoted nearly two hours to an elaborate explanation of the points and merits of the bill, and in efforts to controvert the objections made by the President. Mr. Trumbull was calm, dignified, and logical, and made a strong impression upon his audience. Senators Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and Willey of West Virginia, followed in some brief explanations.

As the discussion progressed the interest inside and outside increased. The galleries, lobbies, and alleys became densely packed. Nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps was on the floor, and scarcely a notable politician in Washington was absent. Members of the House were dodging in and out, and the fever rose above summer heat.

At 3·30 Senator Reverdy Johnson came in, and his appearance was the sign for a general manifestation of interest, a sort of buzzing that partook both of applause and disapprobation. The opponents of the bill, of course, looked upon him as a powerful acquisition.

It was about 5 o'clock when the President of the Senate announced that the vote would be taken. A sudden silence fell upon the murmuring galleries and the noisy floor. In his clear, distinct manner, the Clerk deliberately called the names, and the members as clearly and deliberately answered. As this or that Senator gave his suffrage, the great crowd would turn in the direction of the voice, and indicate by smiles or dark looks their approval or disapproval of the act, but no vocal utterances disturbed the occasion.

After the call of the name of Governor Yates, the audience ventured upon a long respiration, more like a sigh than like a breath; but still they kept silence. Within half a minute the presiding officer announced:—"Thirty Senators having voted in the affirmative, and eighteen Senators in the negative, the motion to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the President, is not adopted."

Then galleries and floor broke forth in a great shout of approbation. As a matter of course, an order was given to clear the galleries, and the cheering and hand-clapping audience were hustled out. They took it peaceably, however. They had enjoyed, so it seemed, a great triumph, and were too busy with the interchange of congratulations to be annoyed by the interference of sergeants and doorkeepers.

### Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Views.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, in which he used the following strong language in support of the President's veto:—

There was in Congress a bill for a more efficient organization of it. All men's hearts have been to-day excited by the tidings that the Freedmen's Bureau bill has been vetoed by the President (Hisses.) I am sorry that he felt it was his duty to veto it, and I am sorry that the bill was so drawn up that he was obliged to feel it to be his duty to veto it. But mark! this is not vetoing the bureau, but only a particular form of bureau that the bill contained. It does not commit the President against any proper department administering for the blacks throughout the South. We know, on the other hand, that he is in favor of such a bureau. I confess that, reading his message, it has left a profound impression upon my mind that he urges most serious and weighty reasons why, in the form in which it went before him, it should not at present become a law of the land. But I believe I am sure that no man in this land is more in favor of efficient legislation for the black man than President Johnson himself. (Loud and continued applause, and a few hisses.) They are to be protected, but they are not to be protected at the expense of the Constitution, but by its integrity. No grade in the United States is more in need of having that immortal instrument maintained than the recently enslaved but now emancipated black man. There are men who speak only of the freedmen, who are worked by their sympathy and by their generous sentiments so as not well to consider that while they are agitating to save the freedman, it may be at the expense of those laws and those instruments in which his very safety resides, and if they are carried past the point of moderation, it is well that they should be brought to reconsideration. These rights are to be secured, thirdly, by the great laws of self-interest, and I confess that I look chiefly to the great natural laws of God in human affairs—not that there is no work for legislation, no work for voluntary Christian charity and munificence, but that, as man is made, these great laws of political economy, the great law of labor and supply and demand that works unconsciously, that make men work willingly, that teaches them justice through the portal of selfishness—these laws are likely to compose the best basis between the late master and late slave. But the rights of the freedmen could not be better secured than by the contentment and prosperity of the Southern States. It is impossible that the black men could fail to suffer from the misfortune of their late masters. I have thus given my views succinctly, and they relate to the blacks. I have spoken as a private citizen, as neither Conservative nor Radical. Let me next consider the question of the States and the condition of the South. I hold that the Southern States ought to be reinstated as soon as possible consistently with the public interest. Some delay is necessary, but it is an evil nevertheless. Quickness is a thing to be desired, and delay a thing to be deprecated. It may not be right to do it to-day, it may not be best to do it to-morrow or next week, but the obligation, the necessity to delay, is just so far an evil. I hold that it is better, if we could do it, that these States should be brought in to-morrow. Allow me to say that I cannot go either with the President nor Congress. He would bring them all in at once; they mean to keep them all out at once. I would let in a part and let the rest wait and see how they liked it. There is, no doubt, great stumbling on this point. It is said "if we let in Tennessee, that principle will let in all the rest." I like to see men found their actions on good principles, but there is such a thing as idolatry of principle. I would let in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and then when South Carolina asks why she also was not admitted, I would reply, "Well, just because I think Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia will do best in the Union, and that you will do best outside, for a time, at least." A little common sense on this point would be very advantageous. But it is said, we must keep the States out till we have guarantees in regard to the freedmen, to slavery, to the payment of the national debt, to secession and rebellion. Well, as to secession and rebellion, I don't think there is much probability that the South will again go wrong on those points. As to the freedmen, is not the Constitution a guarantee for them? Is not the natural law of labor in the regenerated industry of the South a sufficient guarantee? As to the public debt, the guarantee for that is the fact that the interests of all the banks in the Union are involved in the maintenance of the national credit. We have ample guarantees on every point for the good conduct of the South. Besides, it is necessary that we should establish local and self-government all through the land. I hold it to be dangerous to have power centralized. I think the most extraordinary thing of the present time is this—Congress putting a bill, full of additional powers, into the President's hands making him stronger than any crowned monarch this side of Russia, and the President saying, "No, I cannot give my consent to a bill that makes me so strong." What if we had had the President that had sat there before our martyred Lincoln! Would he have vetoed it because there was too much power? What if we had had the President before him?—would he have been thus honest? He may be mistaken in his judgment, but I am greatly mistaken in my judgment of men; if, since the earliest and best days of our Presidency, there has been a man there who was more honest, more single-minded, and who, without bias of party, and without bias of any kind, has thus endeavored to do that which he thought to be for the best interests of the country—of the whole country. (Loud and long-continued applause, mingled with a few hisses.) I hold that it would be a bad sign, however, if he should pass without criticism, or his papers without review. It is dangerous to have any man who is not amenable to the judgment of the whole country, and President Johnson is as much as any man, and more, because he is in a place of more importance than any other; but while you use your citizen's liberty of speech and of judgment, do not forget that you have an able statesman and an honest man in the chair of the chief magistrate. Applause). I think there ought to be great jealousy of accumulating power at the centre.

### Opinions of the New York Press on the Refusal of the Senate to Pass the Bill over the President's Veto.

The *Tribune* says:—

The Senate, yesterday, came to a vote on the Freedmen's Bureau bill—the question being—"Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?"—on which the vote stood:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

NAYS—Messrs. *Buckalew*, Cowan, *Davis*, Dixon, Doolittle, *Guthrie*, *Hendricks*, *Johnson*, *McDougall*, Morgan, *Nesmith*, Norton, *Riddle*, *Saulsbury*, Stewart, *Stockton*, Van Winkle, Willey—18.

Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the bill is dead.

Had the President indicated certain points as objectionable, while he approved of the general scope and spirit of the bill, we should have hoped for its amendment in conformity with his views; but his objections are so broad, so sweeping, so radical, that it were idle to attempt to obviate them. He will sign no Freedmen's Bureau bill whatever; and we begin to fear that Mr. Trumbull's bill, extending national protection to the freedmen in their civil rights as non-voting citizens, will also be vetoed. In short, it looks as though the President had made up his mind to go the whole hog with those who predict that the blacks cannot live among us except as slaves, and who are striving to make good their prediction.

But, while the prospect is thus clouded, we entreat the majority in either House to act considerately, moderately, temperately. Where they cannot get a whole loaf let them take a half, a quarter—yes, a crust—anything that tends, if but by a span, towards making this a land of impartial laws and equal rights. He is a madman who says, "I will have all or nothing," when it is not at his option to have all. Acting in a public capacity, no one has a right to let his passion, or pride, or wilfulness, impede the achievement of any good whatever.

Let no man lose faith in the ultimate triumph of absolute and universal right. Let no one who considers what has been divinely vouchsafed to this country within the last six years doubt that the triumph of justice and true Democracy will be speedy as it is sure. We have gone more than half way from slavery to genuine liberty: we shall surely finish the journey, even though we may be compelled to pause for the next year or two. It has pleased God to make this a land of liberty, and man's arm will prove powerless to prevent it.

The *World* speaks hopefully thus:—

The veto makes it certain that the President is superior to party ties, and will not submit to party dictation. There was never introduced into Congress a bill bearing a more unequivocal party stamp. It was originally supported by Republicans of all stripes and hues; by Doolittle as well as Sumner, by Raymond as well as Stevens. It was also avowedly the first of a series of measures conceived in the same spirit, and intended to complete a policy for the government of the Southern States. The veto is a blow at the whole system. The President could in no other way have so fully abjured party allegiance, and declared his impartial devotion to the interests of the whole country.

This action of the President will give to the South an assurance, which it has not yet felt, that its rights will be effectually protected until it has representatives in Congress to speak and act in its interest. The veto will arrest the growing coldness and alienation consequent on the overbearing action of the dominant majority, and will encourage the South to proceed in reorganizing its industry on the basis of freedom, by the assurance that, if it acts reasonably, it will not be subject to impertinent intermeddling.

It would be absurd and belittling to claim the President, in consequence of his wise and courageous action, as a convert to the Democracy. As an original Democrat, who had never repudiated his principles, he needed no conversion; but in this veto, he has evidently been governed by his sense of right without regard to party. There are some deep-lying principles of which we should be sorry to think that the Democratic party have a monopoly. We trust that five years hence (as five years ago) no political party can be possible with the trial by jury, the right of representation, and other things of that sort as the dividing lines. When the most important and valued rights are in peril, it is praiseworthy magnanimity for a President to rise above party considerations; and the country is under great obligations to President Johnson for his single-minded devotion to the interests of the whole Union.

The *Times* is satisfied with this:—

The Senate yesterday refused to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill, by the necessary Constitutional vote, over the President's veto. Several of the Senators who supported the bill on its original passage through that body, changed their position after the reading of the veto message, and voted to support the President. This action of the Senate virtually settles the fate of the bill in its present form; and though there will doubtless be legislation by Congress which will embody some of its provisions, and secure fundamentally the end it had in view, there is no likelihood that the principles and features of the bill to which the President so stringently objects will again receive the sanction of both branches of Congress.

In the veto power lies one of the President's highest Constitutional prerogatives. When exercised upon a measure such as this—a measure affecting not only the fortunes of a race, but the political rights of eleven States, and the social and industrial condition of one-half the country, the grounds for it deserve the most serious and unprejudiced thought. When, in addition to these considerations, the measure vetoed is one that received the almost unanimous assent of the representatives of the political party which elected the President, and to which he must look for continued support, it may be taken for granted that his action was neither hasty nor without the weightiest reasons. The latter he has set forth in his message at length; and it will be universally admitted that they are of such a character as to justify the appreciation of them which has already been shown by the Senate, and which we have no doubt will be responded to by the House.

What was the object of the Freedmen's Bureau, and what the proper purpose of the bill? Simply to secure the emancipated slaves in the possession of those fundamental rights which accrued to them by the fact of emancipation. So far as, in the President's opinion, the bill went beyond this, or attempted to effect it by means that were unconstitutional, or that would be practically ineffective, or that would work damage to other public interests, he was bound to refuse it his sanction, regardless of party interests; but at the same time he takes pains, in the opening of his Veto Message, to express his agreement with Congress in the fundamental object proposed by the bill, viz., to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor.

With this essential unanimity of purpose, on the part of Congress and the Executive, we do not see that it would be absolutely impossible to frame a measure upon which both parties should agree. It is our belief that this will yet be done, and that the silly exultation of the faction, which sees in the veto the establishment of an irreparable breach between the President and the Union Party, will be followed by a disappointment as pitiful as any they have previously had.

## THE FENIANS.

### Second Day's Proceedings of the Pittsburg Congress—The Enthusiasm Unabated—Two Thousand Fenian Volunteers from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, February 20, 8 P. M.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Congress was called to order, but a further suspension of the general business was deemed necessary in consequence of the Committee on Credentials not being in a position to report. This is caused by the continual arrival of delegates. "The cry is still they come," and the good people of Pittsburg are bewildered at the extraordinary assemblage. Some nervous folks whisper it around that this cannot possibly be the organization which has been so underrated, while others again can't comprehend how an organization of revolutionists, apparently divided among themselves, opposed by a strong clerical influence, can produce the class of men which they see before them, the miniature Golden Circle and Alban raiders, but the latter is immediately dispelled. War worn veterans crowd the streets with armless sleeves and legless pants.

PITTSBURG, 3 P. M.—A joint session of the House and Senate is now sitting, Vice-President Gibbons in the chair. A committee which was appointed to wait on President Roberts to inform him that the House was now ready to receive his address, reported that in consequence of being indisposed his address would not be prepared before 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. The report was accepted. On motion, a committee of one from each State and District was appointed as Financial Committee to examine the books of the Treasurer.

*Committee*—Manhattan, Colonel John Waner; Eastern New York, Captain N. Foupaine; District of Buffalo, John Madigan; New Jersey, John S. Caslitou; District of Philadelphia, John Brennan; Pennsylvania, Dr. C. Donnelly; District of Columbia, John Daly; Ohio, P. O'Neil; Kentucky, T. O'Leary; Chicago, Captain C. R. McKay; Illinois, Lieutenant McCabe; Missouri, Dr. O. Madigan; Kansas, Dennis Glynn; Iowa, John Haly; Tennessee, Captain John O'Neill; Shawmut, Boston, Colonel J. W. Coveney; Massachusetts, John Driscoll; Maryland, James Carroll; Connecticut, Richard McDermott; Indiana, E. F. Hart; Michigan, Nicholas Kerty.

On motion a committee of ten were appointed to draft a series of resolutions and an address.

The Congress next entered into private business of great importance. On motion adjourned to 8 o'clock Wednesday.

PITTSBURG, 7 P. M.—The great Fenian excitement still continues. Distinguished speakers are to make addresses to-night. It is a big holiday here. Every one seems to have his Sunday clothes on. The newspaper offices cannot supply the demand for papers. Soldiers in green uniforms; music everywhere; citizen and soldier, foreigner and native, Sambo and every other man are jubilant over the prospects of the good times in store for old Ireland.

10 P. M.—Masonic Hall is now besieged. An appeal has been made for subscriptions to purchase arms. Every individual in the audience has contributed at least ten dollars. Mr. Sweeney, of Pittsburg, has subscribed one thousand. Speeches have been delivered by B. B. Daly, Esq., of Indiana, and A. L. Morrison, of Kansas. Pittsburg promises two thousand men to General Sweeney, to take the field immediately.—*N. Y. World.*

# THIRD EDITION

## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Gold Discoveries near Panama—The Spanish Squadron Concentrating at Valparaiso—Burning of Sailing Vessels by the Spaniards—The Peruvian and Chilian Squadron United, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall on the 13th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings advices from Panama to January 12th, and brings a million and a quarter in treasure.

Mosquera is endeavoring to put the Panama Railroad on the British market, in an endeavor to obtain more than was given by the present company.

Several miners from California have arrived at Panama *en route* to prospect the gold mines of Choco and Barbacoas, some forty miles from Tumaco.

A rich gold-field is reported to have been just discovered about eighteen miles from Panama and two miles from the railroad. The miners pronounce the developments exceedingly rich.

The trial of Bradley for robbing Paymaster Rittenhouse of $15,000 has been postponed.

Valparaiso dates to the 17th of January, and Callao to the 28th, confirm the declaration of war by Peru against Spain; but hostilities had not yet commenced.

The blockade of Caldera had been raised, and the Spanish squadron is concentrating at Valparaiso. Five or six sailing vessels have been burned by the Spaniards. The Chilian coast is now open to trade. Several vessels from Europe have been warned away from Valparaiso, and gone to other ports. The Peruvian squadron has been sent to join the Chilian squadron. All the Spaniards in Peru are given a certain time to register their names, failing in which they will be treated as spies. Internal reforms are being initiated by the Peruvian Dictator.

## WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, February 21.

### The Richmond "Examiner."

Instructions were sent by order of President Johnson, to-day, for the Richmond *Examiner* to be released, and that defiant Rebel journal will resume its publication. General Terry, although repeatedly applied to by loyal parties to suppress its treasonable utterances, on account of the manifest injury it was doing the loyal cause, steadfastly refused to interfere, believing that such action would be overruled by the Executive. The appeal was then made to General Grant, and copies of the paper sent, who did not hesitate to take the responsibility of suppressing it, and fearlessly did his duty.

### More Need of Reconstruction.

An application by a lecture association of this city for our largest hall, in which to listen to a lecture from William Lloyd Garrison, was met by a decided refusal, unless the association would guarantee that no negro should be admitted.

The managers of the association replied that the tickets would be for sale publicly, and it would be impossible to hinder any one from buying a ticket that desired to go; but they offered to give bond with ample sureties that the hall should be returned in as good condition as when it was taken. The offer was refused, and no hall could be had.

### The Merchant Tailors.

A large delegation of merchant tailors are here from Pennsylvania and Maryland, joined by some of the trade of Washington, to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to obtain an amendment of the Internal Revenue law. They say they are now required to pay $60 on every $1000 gross receipts, but are willing to pay what is recommended by the Treasury Commission, viz., $5 on $1000.

## LATEST NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

### Doings of the Legislature—The Refractory "Conservative" Members—Their Attendance to be made Compulsory.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—The Speaker of the House has ordered that the absenting members will have to be brought into the Legislature by force if they will not come voluntarily. The session to-day was one of stormy arguments and angry discussion, caused by the compelled attendance of several members of the Conservative party, who, it was alleged, purposely stayed away to prevent the House having a quorum.

It was reported in the House to-day that Colonel Shafter, commanding the post, would, if the absence of members continued, use military force to compel their attendance.

An unknown man was found dead this afternoon in Front street. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from exposure.

### Fire at Alton, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The tobacco factory of Myers & Drummond, at Alton, Illinois, and one or two adjoining stores, were burned on Saturday last. The loss amounted to about $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $14,000.

### The President's Veto in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 20.—The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus to-night, and endorsed President Johnson's veto.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—The river is rising, with 10 feet on the shoals. Cotton is more active to-day, and the prices are very firm. Sales at 32@33½ cents.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton is firm at 45@46c for middlings. Flour continues dull; sales of 7000 bbls. at $6·65@8 for State; $8·10 for Ohio; $6 60@15 50 for Southern; $7 60@11 50 for Canadian. Wheat dull; and corn quiet; sales small. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $28·38½@28 50 for mess. Lard quiet.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, February 21, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, and prices are unsettled and rather lower. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49¾@49⅞, the former rate a decline of ⅛; Catawissa preferred at 36@36¼, a decline of ½; North Pennsylvania at 37¼@37¾, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅞, no change; Catawissa common at 25½, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 20½, a decline of ½; 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common, 39 for preferred do.; 43½ for Northern Central.

Government bonds are less active. 6s of 1881 sold at 103⅞@104; 5-20s at 103; and 7·30s at 99½; 94¼ was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are rather better. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 85½@86, an advance of ½; new City 6s at 92, a slight advance; and old do. at 87¼.

City Passenger Railroad shares continued dull. Hestonville sold at 34, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22½. 35 was bid for Spruce and Pine, and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares are unchanged. Girard sold at 52. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 92 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 75 for Western; 62½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Oil shares there was more doing, but prices continue weak. Big Tank sold at ½; St. Nicholas at 31-100; McClintock at 1½; Maple Shade at 4½; and Philadelphia and Cherry Run at ¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 U S 5-20s '62... | 103 | 90 sh Penn R........ | 55⅞ |
| $300 U S 6s 81...... | 103⅞ | 55 sh do.......b5 | 55⅞ |
| $100 Pa 5s,........ | 86 | 4 sh do......... | 55⅞ |
| $10000 do coupons | 85½ | 50 sh do......... | 55⅞ |
| $2000 City 6s, old.... | 87¼ | 1 sh do......... | 55⅞ |
| $7000 Al'ey Co 5s.... | 72½ | 44 sh do.......5 | 55⅞ |
| 100 sh St Nich Oil... | ·31 | 4 sh do......... | 55⅞ |
| 100 sh Big Tank....... | ½ | 50 sh do ....b5 | 55⅞ |
| 300 sh Cata pf....lots | 36 | 40 sh do......... | 55⅞ |
| 100 sh do,.......c | 36 | 57 sh do......... | 55⅞ |
| 200 sh do lots 2d | 36¼ | 25 sh do.....b5 | 55⅞ |
| 100 sh do......s30 | 36¼ | 300 sh Read..lots s10 | 49·81 |
| 2000 sh Cata com. lots | 25½ | 100 sh do. ....... | 49⅞ |
| 300 sh McClintock..ls | 1½ | 100 sh do..b5 in.. | 49⅞ |
| 50 sh N Penna...... | 37½ | 800 sh do..lots s60 | 49¾ |
| 100 sh do......... | 37¼ | 300 sh do........c | 49¾ |
| 100 sh do.....b30 | 37¾ | 500 sh StNchClsOwn | 8¼ |
| 100 sh Maple Shade. | 4½ | 100 sh Ph & Ch R..c | ¼ |
| 3 sh Lehigh Nav... | 52½ | 100 sh Phil & Erie... | 20½ |
| 100 sh do......b30 | 52¾ | 2 sh Girard Bk..... | 52 |
| 100 sh Susq. Cl..b60 | 12½ | 100 sh McK & Elk... | 8 |
| 100 sh do.....b60 | 12⅛ | 100 sh Hestonv....s5 | 34 |
| 10 sh 13th & 15th... | 22½ | 300 sh do....lots. | 34 |
| 63 sh do......... | 22½ | | |

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street

FIRST CALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 U S 7·30s.June | 99½ | 100 sh Reading...... | 49⅝ |
| 200 sh McElrath.... | 1¼ | 100 sh Ocean........ | 15⅝ |
| 100 sh Ph& Ca R.... | ⅝ | 100 sh Big Tank...... | ·40 |
| 200 sh Am Gm Pt b5. | 1 | | |

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold.................... | 136½ | 137 |
| American Silver, ½s and ¼s........... | 131 | 132 |
| American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes | 123½ | 127½ |
| Pennsylvania Currency............... | ¼ | ½ |
| New York Exchange.................. | 1-20 | par. |

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M................ | 137 | 12 M.................. | 137 |
| 11 A. M................ | 136⅞ | 1 P. M................ | 137 |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 21.—The receipts and stocks of Cloverseed continue small, but there is not much demand; small sales at $6 50@7 50 for common and good quality. In Timothy, no change to notice; we quote at $4@4 25. Flaxseed meets with a limited demand at $2 95@3.

No 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32·50 ₽ ton, but there is nothing doing.

A repetition of the remarks made from day to day in regard to the torpid condition of the Flour Market is peculiarly applicable to-day, but prices remain without essential change; 500 bbls Northwestern extra family were disposed of at $9. The retailers and bakers purchase in small lots only to supply their most necessitous wants, at prices ranging from $6 25@7 for superfine, $7 50@8 50 for extras, $8@9 for Northwestern extra family, $8 50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and at higher rates for fancy lots, according to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

There is some inquiry for prime Wheat, but inferior is not wanted; small sales at $2 10@2 25 for fair, and choice white ranges from $2·25 to 2·65. Rye is dull and cannot be quoted over 80c. Corn is scarce and in limited request, with small sales of yellow at 68@70c. Oats are quiet, but prices are steady at 47c.

Whisky is very dull; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 20.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—James Cameron was charged with secreting goods, with intent to defraud one William McNutt, a creditor of his. McNutt testified that Cameron bought of him five barrels of whisky, worth $120, and it having been delivered to Cameron, the latter removed and secreted the whisky with the intent and for the purpose of defrauding McNutt of its price.

The defense set up was denial that the property was secreted as charged; also that notes were given in payment, some of which are not yet due. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Charing was charged with assault and battery on William Frame; also, with malicious mischief in breaking a looking-glass, and with larceny. The testimony of Mr. Frame, who keeps a drinking place, was that the defendant came in and first made an attack on the bar-keeper, when he ran out of the house for safety, and then, with a party of friends, put out the lights, assaulted Mr. Frame, and robbed the till of twenty or thirty dollars. The looking-glass was broken by a pitcher, which was thrown at Frame's nephew, who was in the room, but, missing him, struck the looking-glass. On trial.

Joseph Hinkle pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was fined $15 and costs.

Michael Kennedy was convicted of a charge of larceny in stealing a quantity of goods from a vessel lying at the wharf.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The Philadelphia list is still before the Court. The only case argued this morning was Caverow vs. The Insurance Company. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Argued by L. Stover, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and by Theodore Cuyler, Esq., for defendant in error.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK CASE.—The Commercial National Bank vs. Edwin R. Cope; Same vs. Edward O. Wayne; Same vs. Hiram Miller. Three actions on the bond of the late Paying Teller of the Bank. Before reported. The evidence on both sides is closed, and this morning counsel were engaged in addressing the jury.

Justice Read, this morning, in the case of Shober vs. Dutton, which was an application in equity to compel specific performance of a contract for the conveyance of certain real estate, ordered and decreed that, upon the venders tendering a sufficient conveyance of the same, the purchaser shall pay to them the amount of the purchase money, to wit, $2400, the residue of the purchase money, deducting $100 Paid on account at the time of the purchase, with interest from February 22, 1866, and the proportion of taxes for 1865 to wit, two-thirds thereof and the costs of this suit. And that, if any question arises upon the amount of the taxes, etc., as the sufficiency of the deed from the plaintiffs to pass their bill, that the same shall be referred to a master to settle the same.

## LITERATURE.

THE CRITERION; or the Test of Talk about Familiar Things. A Series of Essays by Henry T. Tuckerman. Hurd & Houghton, New York. Agent, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The work before us is a collection of rambling thoughts on such topics as "Nuns," "Authors," "Pictures," "Doctors," "Preachers," "Newspapers," and the like. They are written in a free-and-easy style so to speak. Page after page we find nothing which is suggestive of learning. The author runs on from one subject to another, from an argument to a figure of speech with that easy transition which is a recommendation to such as like desultory reading. Of all the contents the essay on newspapers is the best. As a fair sample of the style in which the work is written we quote a paragraph from the portion devoted to journalism:—

"A philosophical and authentic history of the newspaper would, however, not only yield the most genuine insight as to public events and the spirit of the age, but it would also reveal the most exalted and the lowest traits of humanity. The cowardly hireling who stabs reputations as the *bravo* of the Middle Ages did hearts—for a bribe; and the heroic defender of truth and advocate of reform, loyal with his pen to honest conviction amid the wiles of corruption and the ignominy of abuse—in a word, the holy champion and the base lampooner are both represented in this field. It is one of the conditions of its freedom that equal rights shall be accorded all; and the wisest men have deemed the possible evils of such latitude more than compensated by the probable good. Perhaps our own country affords the best opportunity to judge this question; and here we cannot but perceive that private judgment continually modifies the influence of the press. We speak habitually of each newspaper as the organ of its editor; and the opinion it advances has precisely as much weight with intelligent readers as the individual is entitled to, and no more. The days when the cabalistic 'we' inspired awe have passed away; the venom of a scurrilous print, and the ferocity of a partisan one, only provoke a smile; newspapers here, instead of guiding, follow public opinion; and they have created, by free discussion, an independent habit of thought on the part of their readers which renders their influence harmless when not useful. Yet the abuses of journalism were so patent and pernicious thirty years ago that Hillhouse thus entered his wise protest against the growing evil:—'Many of our faults, much of our danger, are chargeable to *a reckless press*. No institutions or principles are spared its empiric handling. The most sacred maxims of jurisprudence, the most unblemished public characters, the vital points of constitutional policy and safety, are dragged into discussion and exposed to scorn by presumptuous scribblers, from end to end of the nation.' Printers originally issued gazettes, and depended upon contributions for a discussion of public affairs—news whereof they alone furnished: gradually arose the editor; and two conditions soon became apparent as essential to his success—prompt utterance of opinion and constant reannouncement and advocacy thereof. Cobbett declared the genius of journalism to consist in *reiteration*, upon which distinction a witty editor improved by substituting *re-irritation*.

"As a political element, journalism has entirely changed the position of statesmen, and seems destined to subvert the secret machinery of diplomacy. These results grow out of the enlightenment and circulation of thought on national questions induced by their constant public discussion by the press: their tendency is to break up monopolies of information, to scatter the knowledge of facts, and openly recognize great human interests. By condensing the mists of popular feeling into clear and powerful streams, or shooting them into luminous crystals, the judgment, the sympathies, and the will of mankind are gradually modified. Hence, all who represent the people are acted upon as they never could have been when authority was less exposed to criticism, and the means of a mutual understanding and comparison of ideas among men less organized and effective. It has been justly observed that no danger can result from the most seductive 'leader' on a public question, while the same sheet contains a full report of all the facts relating to it. The pamphlet and gazette of Addison's day, and earlier, are now combined in the newspaper. In great exigencies, however, the immediate promulgation of facts may be a serious national peril: an experienced American editor and careful observer of the phenomena of the Rebellion thus emphatically testifies to the possible evil of an enterprising press:—'I believe most strongly now that this Rebellion would have been subdued ere this, if, at the outbreak, the Government had suppressed every daily newspaper which contained a line or a word upon the war question, except to give the results of engagements. Our daily journals have kept the Confederates minutely and seasonably informed. The greater the vigilance and accuracy of these journals the greater their value to the enemy.' But a more significant result than this may be found in the test which the Rebellion has proved, not only to social and national, but to professional life, and especially the editorial. How completely has the prestige of newspapers as organs of opinion faded away before the facts of the hour! What poor prophets, reasoners, historical scholars, patriots, and *men* have some of the conductors of the press proved! With what distrust is it now regarded; and how does public confidence refuse any nucleus but that of individual character! The press, therefore, as a popular organ is unrivalled. It now illustrates every phase, both of reform and conservatism, every religious doctrine, scientific interest, and social tendency. Take up at random any popular newspaper of the day, and what a variety of subjects and scope of wisdom it covers, superficially indeed, but to the philosophic mind none the less significantly; the world is therein pictured in miniature—the world of to-day."

One of the spiciest articles is the one which treats of authors. It is like pouring cold water on the heated brain for any one who is an aspirant for literary fame to go through what might be termed the burial service of rising genius. We quote one of the touching passages tending to consign the reader to a literary grave:—

"On one of our earliest visits to ——— the illusive charm attached to the idea of a female author became, indeed, changed to a horror from which we have never wholly recovered. We were requested to escort a lady to what we understood was an ordinary social gathering. After entering a rather small and somewhat obscure drawing-room, saluting the hostess and taking the proferred seat, we were struck with the formal arrangement of the company. They formed an unbroken row along the walls of the room, except at one end, at which stood a table surmounted by an astral lamp; and in an arm-chair beside it, in a studied attitude, like one *posed* for a daguerreotype, sat a woman of masculine proportions, coarse features, and hair between yellow and red, which fell in unkempt masses down each side of her broad face. She was clad in white muslin of an antiquated fashion. We noticed that the guests cast looks, partly of curiosity, partly of uneasiness, upon this herculean female, who rolled her eyes occasionally, and smiled on us all with a kind of complacent pity. We ventured, amidst the silence, to ask our neighbor the name of the gigantic unknown. She appeared extremely surprised at the very natural question. 'Why, don't you know? We're invited here to meet her, and I assure you, it is a rare privilege. That is Mrs. Jones, the celebrated author of the 'Affianced One!'" At this moment, a brisk little woman in the corner, with accents slightly tremulous, and a manner intended to be very *nonchalant*, broke the uncomfortable hush of the room, 'My dear Mrs. Jones,' said she, 'as one of your earliest and most fervent admirers, allow me to inquire if your health does not suffer from the intense state of feeling in which you evidently write?' The Amazonian novelist sighed—it was funny to see that operation on so large a scale—and then, in a voice so like the rougher sex that we began to think she was a man in disguise, replied:—'When I reach the catastrophe of my stories, it is not uncommon for me to faint dead away; and, as I always write in a room by myself, it has happened more than once that I have been found stretched, miserable and cold, on the floor, with a pen grasped in my fingers, and the carpet littered with manuscript blotted with tears!' The Sidonian pathos of this announcement sent a thrill round the circle; glances of admiration and pity were thrown upon the self-immolated victim at the shrine of letters, and other inquiries were ventured, which elicited equally impressive replies, until the psychological throes of authorship—particularly in the female gender—assumed the aspect of an experience compounded of epilepsy and nightmare. The tragic egotism of these revelations at length overcame our patience; and, leaving our fair companion to another's escort, we slipped out of the room. A thunderstorm had arisen; the rain was pouring down in torrents; upon the door-steps we encountered a very pale, thin little man, with an umbrella under his arm and a pair of overshoes in his hands. As we passed, he addressed us in a very meek and frightened voice:—'Please, sirs, is there a party here?' 'Yes.' 'Please, sirs, is the celebrated Mrs. Jones here?' 'Yes.' 'Please, sirs, do you think I could step into the entry? I'm Mr. Jones.'"

The best feature of the work is the author's little anecdotes, with which we occasionally meet. The following one, if it is not a plagiarism from Bayard Taylor's "John Godfrey," which we think it is, is remarkably good:—

"One day I was told a gentleman had called and waited for me in the drawing-room. As I entered he was gazing from the window in the shadow of a damask curtain, which threw a warm tint upon as strongly moulded a face as I remembered to have seen in one so young. His forehead was compactly rounded, his hair curly and raven, and his eye dark and luminous. As I approached he handed me a note of introduction from a friend, refused the proffered seat, and wore so earnest and grave an expression that I almost thought he was the bearer of a challenge. 'Sir,' he began, 'I have come to you for sympathy in a great undertaking. I wish to be cheered in a mission, encouraged in a career, advised in an experiment!' There was a certain wildness in the manner of this sententious address which breathed of an excited fancy. I expressed a willingness to aid him to the extent of my humble ability. He drew a thick packet from his coat, and proceeded:—'I am a native of a little village in a neighboring State. My father is an agriculturist, and has endeavored to render me content with that lot; but there is something *here*'—and he laid a large red hand on his capacious breast—'that rebels against the decree. I aspire to the honors of literature. I long to utter myself to the world. Here is a tragedy and some lyrics; and I have come to town to test my fortune as an author.' I saw that he was an enthusiast, and calmly pointed out the obstacles to success. He became impatient. I enlarged on the healthfulness and wisdom of a country life, on the precarious subsistence incident to pencraft. His eye flashed with anger. I urged him to consider well the risk he incurred, the danger of failure, the advantages of a reliable vocation, the comfort of an independent though secluded existence. He advanced towards me with an indignant stride. 'Sir,' he exclaimed, 'I have been misinformed; you are not the man I took you for; farewell, forever!' and he rushed from the house. Six months had elapsed, and I was sitting over a book in my quiet room one day, when a terrific knock at the door aroused me, and an instant after the stranger entered and impetuously grasped my hand. 'Sir—my dear friend, I mean'—he said, 'I have done you injustice, and I have come to apologize. For a month after my former interview I passed a feverish novitiate, hawking my manuscripts around, deceived by plausible members of the trade, snubbed by managers, frozen out of the sanctums of editors, yawned at by casual audiences, baffled at every turn, until worn out, mortified, and despairing, I went home. The feel of the turf, the breath of the wind, the lowing of the kine, the very scent of hay was refreshing. I thought over your counsel and found it true. I now farm the paternal acres on shares, write verses during the long winter evenings, lead the choir on Sundays, am to marry the pride of the village next week, and am here to beg your pardon and invite you to my wedding.'"

The whole work abounds in the grossest egotism. It is written in a self-complacent style, and implies that the author, sure of his position in the literary world, can smile with scorn upon humbler strivers after reputation. Mr. Tuckerman, on the contrary, should have written his work in a style more becoming his position, and not as Macauley would advise a schoolboy, or as Dr. Johnson would lecture to an illiterate, but aspiring Bohemian. We like the kind of work which Mr. Tuckerman has furnished. Spicy thoughts, well expressed, on everyday topics, are of far more interest than crude theorisms or stolen poetry. The work is a fair sample of a good effort, and will repay perusal. It is neatly executed by the tasteful firm of Hurd & Houghton.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Will Our Currency Appreciate?

*From the Tribune.*

A gentleman sends us an essay designed to prove that our paper currency must speedily and inevitably appreciate till it is at par with specie, because our national promises to pay are "good as gold," and must soon be so regarded. We do not print his letter, because he talks offensively of what the Secretary of the Treasury *means*, as though he had some occult, sinister purpose, other than he avows. It is our rule that every man should be presumed to mean what he says, in the absence of adverse proof; and we know no reason for denying to Mr. McCulloch the benefit of this rule. Our correspondent sums up his views as follows:—

First. No man in his senses, in this country or any other, can for a moment doubt but that the currency of the United States, known as the legal-tender, will be paid in gold and silver, or its equivalent, at an early day, because the people are able and willing, nay, determined, that it shall be so paid.

Second. The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, was carried on during the war under the influence of a contrary belief. The diminution of every kind of traffic, now so sensibly apparent all over the country, proves the growing anxiety to liquidate at the least possible loss, and to accept as a fixed and irrevocable fact the re-establishment of a normal state of things through a speedy return to a gold and silver basis.

Third. No hope, no prayers, no combinations, no legislation, indeed no human devices can now do anything more than temporarily retard the revival of the credit of the Government; and such revival necessarily overthrows the whole structure of prices now existing, based as they are upon its appreciated paper.

### The Status of the Rebel States—Chief Justice Chase Overruled, and the President Sustained by the Supreme Court.

*From the Herald.*

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently affirmed the correctness of President Johnson's position in regard to the *status* of the Rebel States. The point was, whether the Courts, as before the war, would take up those cases from said States which had been laid aside in consequence of the Rebellion, and, the Rebellion being suppressed, the Court decided to take them up, Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting.

So far, therefore, as the Judicial department of the General Government is concerned, from the collapse of the Rebellion the States involved in it resume their former relations as members of the Union. Thus the head of the Executive department, by the highest legal authority in the land, the court of last resort, is borne out in his judgment that secession is a nullity; that the Rebellion did not carry the offending States out of the Union; but that in attempting to get out by force of arms "they placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed."

This is the position of President Johnson and of the Supreme Court—of the Executive and Judicial branches of the General Government. But what is the position of Congress, the Legislative department? According to Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader of the House, the excluded States, by their acts of secession and rebellion, were taken out of the Union, and are now in the condition of States conquered from a foreign power, and are subject to the same absolute authority of Congress as were the territories acquired from our late war with Mexico. The States leagued in the Rebellion to break up the Union still survive, says the President; but as Rebel States they must be held to the consequences of their war, which are the repudiation of secession and all the debts and obligations of the Rebellion, State and Confederate, as null and void, and the recognition and ratification of the constitutional amendment making permanent and binding the abolition of slavery. In meeting these conditions, the States concerned have fulfilled the President's programme, and they are, according to his theory and this concurrent decision of the Supreme Court, entitled to a restoration to full communion as members of the Union.

But Thaddeus Stevens and the radicals of Congress say no. These lately rebellious States are defunct, they must be reconstructed out and out. We must compel them to admit their emancipated blacks to the ballot-box, or exclude them from the basis of representation. We must hold them to this, and secure the civil rights of their blacks as citizens by constitutional amendments, before we can reopen the doors of Congress to any of these defunct States. Chief Justice Chase would support the Stevens policy in the Supreme Court, but he is overruled. According to Chief Justice Taney, the negro in the United States had no rights which white men were bound to respect.

According to Chief Justice Chase, the excluded States have no rights which the general Government is bound to respect. If Taney may be justly charged with playing into the hands of the Southern radical negro-driving faction, Chase may be as fairly accused of construing the law as a partisan of the Northern radical negro-worshipping faction. At all events, in the otherwise unanimous voice of the Supreme Court, its decision against Chief Justice Chase and in favor of the restoration of the Rebel States to their old relations with the general Government, will immensely strengthen the President and his policy before the American people against Chase and Stevens and their followers in Congress.

### The Southern Press.

*From the World.*

Better one Grant than twenty Terrys, but better no censor at all than any censor, even though it be Grant, "discreetest, best." We look to President Johnson to remind the Lieutenant-General that the freest expression of Southern sentiment, besides its value to the North, is due to the South, which has no voice in Congress, and therefore needs the more an entirely free press.

The best argument for the restoration of the South to all its normal relations in the Union has been the temper and completeness of its acceptance of the results of the war—the general avowal of its loyalty to the established Union and the Amended Constitution. Here and there a Pollard has shrieked his discordant note. What of it? Are the armies of Davis at his back? No. Are the people with him? No. Indeed, the free ravings of the few Pollards avouch the sincerity of the millions, who profess their loyalty, to be unfeigned. Happily, too, the Pollards have not made loyalty odious among the Southern masses by their advocacy.

The value of the argument for the restoration of the Union, which is founded on these all but universal avowals of the South, consists in their genuineness and sincerity. Under the eye of a censor what guarantee of sincerity is possible? Though Grant be the censor, the slightest restriction upon the freedom of the Southern press vitiates the value of all its utterances of Southern sentiment. Who cares to know what sentiments may be feigned? If its press ceases to be free, the South has no trustworthy voice.

Sumner's scrap-book was ridiculous, because against the testimony of his anonymities, coined out of the ravings of the Pollards, could be alleged the authentic avowals of the whole Southern press, and of all the leading public men in every Southern State. But Sumner's scrap-book would cease to be ridiculous if the value of this counter-testimony were to be vitiated by the suppression of the Pollards.

We are keenly alive to the fact that Mr. Johnson has a most perplexing task in the present temper and determination of the Rump Congress to keep the Union divided, and exclude Southern members from their seats. He may well wish to prevent the Pollards from being the tools of the Thad. Stevenses, and the levers of the Sumners and Wades, but he cannot afford to purchase even this great advantage at the price of a questionable honesty, a suspectable sincerity, in the patriotic utterances of the Southern people through their only authentic organ—the Southern press. But its sincerity we cannot know to be unfeigned, its loyalty we cannot know to be unforced, unless loyalty and its opposite alike have utter freedom of speech.

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WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·92 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
*SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.*
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 ly No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 ly

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 ly

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 21y
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m°

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

## DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.
Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.
A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.
8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.
Best Russia Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.
Striped and Plaid Muslins.
Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.
Shirred Muslins, very cheap.
Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.
White Brilliances, 28, 31¼ 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.
White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street.
N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10
P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.
FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,
FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.
The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
*ENGLISH BLANKETS.*
*FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,*
All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[2 21 rp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HANDSOME SILKS
AT LOW PRICES.
We have now open a choice assortment of
SPRING SILKS,
Of every variety and quality,
*IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.*
Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.
BONNET TAFFETAS.
DRAP DE FRANCE.
ARMURES.
CORDED,
GRO DE AMERIQUES,
GRO DU RHINES,
TAFFETAS,
AND BLACK SILKS,
Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 17smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL
HAIR NETS.
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 ly

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 ly

## DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 ly

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

## DRY GOODS.

1866. SPRING. 1866.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will Open on Monday, Feb. 19,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FIGURED PERCALES.
2 CASES 5-4 PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
All the new colors, beautiful quality, only $1.
Also, a large line of
FINE DRESS GOODS
Just landed.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
*MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!*
All the leading makes of
SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW CASE MUSLINS,
Bought before the great advance, selling below the market price.
OUR MOTTO, [2 17 6t
"SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES."]

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

## TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

## STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 ly No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

## SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 lyrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 ly 706 CHESNUT STREET

HOWELL & BOURKE,
*MANUFACTURERS OF*
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 15

## CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 12½ North THIRD street.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

**PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**—Last evening, at Sansom Street Hall, a meeting was held of the subscribers and all interested in the establishment of lines of steamships to Southern ports. This meeting was called in reference to the sum of $600,000 having been subscribed to the enterprise, and with the purpose of securing an addition of $400,000 to the capital stock.

John Welsh, Esq., was called to the chair, and George N. Allen was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Welsh briefly adverted to the necessity of establishing steam communication between Philadelphia and the South.

Mr. Edward C. Knight offered the following:—

*Whereas*, The establishment of lines of steamships to the principal ports of the Southern States has become essential to the prosperity of Philadelphia; and *whereas*, the subscriptions to a fund for that purpose now amounting to near $600,000 are inadequate for the full development of the enterprise and its successful maintenance, therefore

*Resolved*, That we deem it of urgent importance that subscriptions be obtained increasing the capital stock of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company to one million of dollars, and recommend that such measures be adopted on the organization of the Company, soon to take place, as will secure that amount.

*Resolved*, That we regard the enterprise as one deeply involving the future success of our business community, and without it a large and valuable trade will be lost to us. We therefore urge upon manufacturers, merchants, artisans, and owners of real estate to promptly come forward and sustain it with their means and personal co-operation.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly solicit large subscriptions to the stock by the railroads, insurance and other corporate companies of Philadelphia, whose success is dependent on that of our commercial and manufacturing interests, and who are authorized in express terms by the liberal charter recently granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to subscribe for and hold any number of shares of the capital stock of the company.

Mr. Cattell seconded the resolution, and advocated the establishment of a permanent commerce. Philadelphia held one of the best commercial positions in the country, had great and unsurpassable wealth of iron and coal, and had built up an aggregate of manufacturing establishments that would enable her to supply the whole country. In no better mode could $1,000,000 be invested than in developing an interchange of products with the South. Throughout the terrible devastations of the last four years the industry of Philadelphia was undisturbed, and she offered shelter and employment to all. Philadelphia has great natural and acquired facilities.

She only *needs* steam communication with the South and with Europe; and to guarantee the success of the latter, the former must be secured. We never in the past lacked the means to supply outward freight to the European steamers; but we had not the supplies of Southern produce to complete the cargoes. Every steamer needs a certain portion of heavy cargo; but after having obtained that, it is most profitable to complete the cargo with light freights. To obtain these, even at the present time, Mr. McHenry's steamers sail partly laden from this port to New York, at an expense of several thousand dollars, to obtain the balance of more profitable carriage.

Mr. Cattell adverted to the fact that it was not now proposed to build luxurious steamers for passenger travel, but comfortable, fast propellers for the standard trade. If the steamers were profitably and rightly managed they must pay; but beyond the mere dollar and cent view, the cost, if any, would be repaid many fold by the enhanced value given to all the industries of Philadelphia. The field is now open for our enterprise, and there never was such a favorable opportunity for the extension of Philadelphia commerce.

Mr. Buzby explained at length the purposes of the enterprise, and the stagnation that must result to the interests of Philadelphia should her business men be content to sit supinely by and allow her carrying trade to be controlled by more enterprising rivals, who had grown richer by the traffic. The people had a right to expect that the corporate bodies located here, the banks, insurance companies, etc., should come forward and extend their assistance to this end.

Mr. Edmund A. Souder adverted to the known fact that many Southern firms are prepared and willing to do business with Philadelphia merchants, provided they are not subjected to the burden of additional transportation to receive their goods.

Mr. Finning, who has spent the last nine months in the South, travelling through Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and South Carolina, asserted that business men throughout those districts were well aware of the manufacturing power of Philadelphia, and were willing and ready to transact their business with her if her merchants would afford the proper facilities.

Colonel Fitzgerald traced the growth of the great reforms of the city, and the opposition each had encountered at the outset. The present enterprise was no exception, and he trusted it would achieve as great success as the preceding ones.

Mr. Rene Guillou humorously portrayed the advantages to be achieved by the present enterprise. He felt it should be considered not only a necessity, but a privilege, to participate in the subscription.

To the five Southern ports with which it is proposed for Philadelphia to communicate, New York has now running forty five steam propellers.

By the income returns, the profits of our citizens are shown to be but one-third less than those given in New York, thus revealing that our city has abundance of capital to use. The amount of goods that are being constantly transported from Philadelphia to New York, to be transshipped South, is really enormous, and would astonish all, if figures could be shown. The West is extending her facilities for manufacturing, so that within twenty years we will find our markets closed in that district. The South alone appears to furnish an opening to balance this loss, and if it is not obtained at present it never will be.

Mr. George N. Allen, Secretary, stated that the subscriptions were about $570,000. He read a letter from William Sellers & Co., increasing their subscription from $5000 to $10,000, and a letter from Asa Whitney & Sons, increasing their subscription to $10,000.

Mr. Souder moved that the Committee on Manufactures be increased, which was adopted.

Mr. Henry Winsor, agent of New York and Boston line of steamers, doubled his original subscription of $5000. Massey, Collins & Co. doubled theirs, and individually Mr. Massey gave $2500 more. Mr. Bazin increased his $2500. Randolph & Jenks gave the final $5000 to complete the required capital of $600,000. Mr. Allen, on the part of his committee, gave $1000, and for the Jewellers' Association $500. James C. Hand & Co gave $2000 additional, making $5000.

Several gentlemen averted in glad terms to the success attending the enterprise, and declared they believed there was the dawning of a brighter day for Philadelphia.

After the announcement that on this (Wednesday) evening a meeting would be held to organize the Company, in accordance with the charter, at the Board of Trade Rooms, the meeting adjourned.

**OFFICERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.**—The annual election for officers of this institution was held yesterday, and the following gentlemen were elected:—For President, T. Morris Perot; for Vice-President, John D. Watson; for Recording Secretary, John A. McAllister; for Corresponding Secretary, George Corliss; for Treasurer, A. S. Letchworth; for Directors, Joseph C. Grubb, Richard Wood, O. H. Wilson, J. Wistar Evans, Claudius B. Linn, Professor Joseph W. Wilson, John H. Watt, Oliver Evans, S. E. Harlen, John C. Granger, Charles M. Taylor, William A. Rolin.

**THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB TO VISIT HARRISBURG.**—The National Union Club of this city have made arrangements to pay a visit to Harrisburg on the 7th of March next, and will remain there during the continuance of the Union State Convention. The Club numbers over twelve hundred members, and it is expected that the greater portion of them will participate in the excursion.

**THE BOARD OF TRADE.**—The first stated meeting of the newly elected Executive Council took place on Monday evening, 19th instant, with a full attendance, President Welsh in the chair. A communication was received from the Department of State at Washington, inclosing the correspondence with France in regard to the Paris Exhibition, and a plan of the building and a view of the ground, which was referred to a committee of five, together with a letter from the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the same subject.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted that, as the funded debt of Pennsylvania is shown to be $37,471,663·36, of which the amount over due is $24,481,056·28, and the State, at a moment of great financial necessity, imposed a tax upon her own loans, which necessity no longer exists, that the Legislature be therefore requested to remove this great cause of dissatisfaction, by the creation of a new five per cent. loan, payable at such periods as may suit the financial convenience of the State, and free from State tax, to be issued in exchange for the existing loans of the State, at the pleasure of the holders thereof; and that a committee be appointed to place the matter before the Governor and the Legislature, and to ask their early and favorable consideration of it. The standing committees for the year were then announced by the Chair, as follows:—Lights and Harbors—Tatham, Hand, and Wetherill. Inland Transportation—Fraley, Busby, Stokes, Townsend, and Sparhawk. River Fronts—Merrick, Souder, Butcher, Grubb, McCammon, and Patterson. Finance—Wheeler, Marshall, and Campbell. On League Island Navy Yard—Tatham, Buzby, Hand, and H. J. Watts.

**MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—A stated meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening in their hall, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, D. Rodney King, Esq., President, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer for the six months ending January 16, 1866, was read and adopted. During that time the Society received $1848·85; expended $1570·71, which leaves a balance in the treasury of $278·14. The following resolution was presented, and, after considerable debate, adopted:—

*Whereas*, A large hall, suitable for the annual and other exhibitions of this Society, as well as to accommodate public meetings, concerts, and other assemblages has now become absolutely necessary; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of five members of this Society be appointed by the President to apply to the Legislature of this State for an act of incorporation to accomplish this object, and that the details of this act be prepared for the adoption of this Society at a special meeting to be held on Tuesday next, 27th inst.

The exhibition of flowers, plants, etc., which also took place last evening, was quite large and varied. The specimens were beautiful, and equalled in effect those exhibited at any previous monthly meeting.

**FIRES.**—The trimming store of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co., southwest corner of Eighth and Filbert streets, was slightly damaged by fire about six o'clock last evening.

A large stone barn on Main street, near the depot of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, Germantown, Twenty-second Ward, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire about eight o'clock last evening. Loss about $900; no insurance. A number of horses were rescued without injury.

**ALLEGED FORGERY.**—Three young men, giving the names of W. H. Lynch, Francis Rebaut, and F. H. Lane, were arrested yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of having forged several checks on a Mr. Montgomery, upon which it is alleged they obtained $589. They were committed for a further hearing, at the Central Station, this afternoon.

## AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING,
THE GORGEOUS FAIRY LEGEND,
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
OR
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
produced after
FOUR MONTHS' PREPARATION,
AT AN EXPENSE OF
$30,000.
IN THE
THE ICE WITCH;
OR,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
the strength of the Company will appear.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 22,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE, IN HONOR OF
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
First day performance of
THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 24,
NINETY-THIRD GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Second day performance of
THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
New Chesnut Street Theatre.
New Chesnut Street Theatre.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY,
Washington's Birth Day, Washington's Birth Day,
Washington's Birth Day, Washington's Birth Day,
Washington's Birth Day, Washington's Birth Day,
THE GLORIOUS BIRTH DAY
OF THE
IMMORTAL WASHINGTON
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
WILL BE DULY CELEBRATED
At this Theatre, by
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
when will be presented
THE GORGEOUS
SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND
Entitled
THE ICE WITCH.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
THE FIRST DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE.
Admission 50 cents, to all parts of the house.
Children 25 cents. Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·00. 2 21 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE
gloriously successful engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
THREE SPLENDID PIECES
CLARKE as...........................Major De Boots
CLARKE as...........................Timothy Brown
WEDNESDAY,
commences with the glorious Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND
Major Wellington de Boots.........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
After which the successful Comedietta of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Timothy Brown.......................Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Will be produced in a few days a new American Play, in four acts, with new scenery by Witham called
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
ARRIVAL OF "SAM."
THIRD NIGHT OF THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR
MR. CHANFRAU,
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. S. PARSLOE, and the author, DE WALDEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
DE WALDEN'S FIVE ACT COMEDY OF
"SAM."
Sam.......................................Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura.....................................OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger.....................C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett.............................DE WALDEN
General Roslyn.......................Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley.......................Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Roslyn.............Mrs. Thayer
Emily Crooley..........................Mrs. T. A. Creese
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.

## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER...................................Director
A BRIEF SEASON OF
GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA
COMPANY.
LIMITED TO TEN NIGHTS.
Commencing
MONDAY, February 26, 1866.
The Company at present embraces:—
M'lle ELVIRA NADDI, Madame JOHANNA ROTTER, Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN, M'lle SOPHIE DZIUBA, M'lle MARI PICONAZZI, Madame FREDERIKA HAUPTMAN, FRANZ HIMMER, JOHANN ARMAND THEODORE HABELMANN, ANTON VIERECK, JOSEPH HERMANNS, JOSEPH WEINLICH, HEINRICH STEINECKE, OTTO LEHMAN.
The repertory selected presents:—
WILLIAM TELL, Rossini; MIREILLE, Gounod; FRA DIAVOLO, Auber; HUGUENOTS, Meyerbeer; FAUST, Gounod; ROBERT, Meyerbeer.
MARTHA, and "ROBIN ADAIR" act of LA DAME BLANCHE, same night.
DON GIOVANNI and MAGIC FLUTE, Mozart.
The Operas are mounted and costumed with the MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
JEWELS, TROPHIES, and
PARAPHERNALIA of the
CELEBRATED ESMERALDA WARDROBE.
The following significant brief quotations sum most conclusively the claims of the coming season:—
The Washington "Chronicle":—"And so closes what we may justly chronicle as the most brilliant and satisfactory season which has yet taken place in Washington."
The Baltimore "Sunday Telegram":—"With the performance of last night closed the season, and the Director may well take pride in the result. Certainly a season in many respects the most pleasing and satisfactory which we have enjoyed for years. Its only defect was its brevity."
The Philadelphia "Mercury":—"We heard the company but just now in Baltimore, and they are certainly singing much better than at any former season of German Opera."
The Director has the gratification to announce that the
SEASON SALE
Commenced on MONDAY MORNING in a most auspicious and flattering manner. By far the greatest number of Season Seats have been secured which have yet been sold in a single day.
THE SEASON SALE CONTINUES AT
TRUMPLER'S.
SCALE OF PRICES:
SECURED SEAT FOR TEN NIGHTS,
TEN DOLLARS.
SECURED SEAT FOR FIVE NIGHTS, alternating with either First or Second Opera, SIX DOLLARS.
It will be observed that the prices selected are
THE LOWEST AT WHICH THE GRAND OPERA HAS BEEN PRESENTED at any time since the altered condition of the currency.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
THE GRAND ORATORIO OF
ELIJAH
Will be repeated at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, February 23, 1866.
In consequence of the pre engagement of Mr. Rudolphsen, the Popular Basso of St. Augustine's Church, Mr. Jean Louis has been engaged—Mr. Simpson, Miss McCaffrey, and Miss Alexander will take the other parts as sung by them at the Musical Fund Hall, and the entire Germania Orchestra. The whole under the direction of Carl Sentz.
Tickets for the Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, with secured seats, $1·00. Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Colored persons to the Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
The Oratorio will commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.
Box sheet now open at C. W. A. Trumpler's and at the Academy. 2 19 5t

BEECHER NOTICE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY
FOR
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
GREAT LECTURE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.
A limited number of CHOICE RESERVED SEATS,
BOOKSTAND, CONTINENTAL HOTEL 2 20 2t*

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
**No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.**
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF WILLIAM F. WALLETT,
REAPPEARANCE OF MASTER BARRY.
WONDERFUL SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
BRILLIANT STUD OF HORSES, PONIES, MULES, ETC.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. CORNER of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK.
At the urgent request of many citizens, the
PEAK FAMILY
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS BELL RINGERS
SWISS BELL RINGERS
have consented to remain one week longer.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Two Grand Matinees
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Cards of admission 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children 25 cents. No half price to reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store and at the Hall.
Seats can be secured three days in advance.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Afternoon doors open at 2. To commence at 3.
Children admitted to the Matinee for 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

## FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
**Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,**
(Opposite Christ Church),
**And Corner of NINTH and MARKET**
The largest, cheapest, and best
FURNITURE
of every description in the 2 10 1y

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 13 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

## SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK SHIPPERS.—EXPRESS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship WASHINGTON is receiving freight at first wharf below Market street, and will sail on SATURDAY, 17th WM. P. CLYDE & Co.,
2 15 2t No. 14 S. WHARVES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK
is receiving Freights daily at low rates.
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. E. CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELAWARE Avenue

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.............................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..................................................$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY January 27
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—
Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, February 21
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, February 28.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 3.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin..............$90·00 Steerage..............$30·00
First Cabin to London..95·00 Steerage to London....34·00
First Cabin to Paris...105·00 Steerage to Paris.....40·00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90·00; Steerage $35·00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

## LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

## FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

## COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
*BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.*
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m
Also, ENGINE HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

## RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·46 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 2·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 12·30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·00 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
A 25 per cent discount between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points at $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:— FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.......................................$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express........3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..............2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)......2 25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket......................................................2 25
2d Class Ticket..................................................1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.........................$3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express.............................................2 25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15. 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry)
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train, Passenger Car attached, for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY
will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office No. 3 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·30 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·30 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre de-Grace.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.
As an additional accommodation for those holding through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and outhern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00 and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15 and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 1·00 P. M. and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·20 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M. Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M. Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.
An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23 and 11·50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·05 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·4 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.
On Sundays, Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rate upon application to him.
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT THUS:—

| LEAVE. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Erie Express | at | 7·30 A. M. |
| Mail Train | " | 8·00 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | " | 10·00 " |
| Fast Line | " | 12·00 M. |
| Parkesburg | " | 1·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | " | 2·30 " |
| Lancaster Accommodation | " | 4·00 " |
| Paoli Train, No. 2 | " | 5·30 " |
| Pittsburg and Erie Mail | " | 7·30 " |
| Philadelphia Express | " | 11·10 " |
| ARRIVE. | | |
| Cincinnati Express | at | 1·30 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | " | 7·10 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | " | 8·20 " |
| Parkesburg Train | " | 9·30 " |
| Erie Express | " | 11·20 " |
| Lancaster Train | " | 12·30 P. M. |
| Fast Line | " | 1·10 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 | " | 4·40 " |
| Day Express | " | 5·45 " |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | " | 8·40 " |

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·5 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 11 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

# Evening Telegraph

*Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.*

*To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.*

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

### Pennsylvania Central Railroad Meeting.

THE action of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, at their regular annual meeting yesterday, must have been exceedingly gratifying to the officers and directors. The manner in which each and all them have discharged their important trusts was approved with singular unanimity, notwithstanding an attempt to subject the report of the administration of the affairs of the corporation to the inquisition of a special committee.

The management of a railway interest, representing a property valued at fifty-five millions of dollars, with an annual revenue in the past year from all its lines of nearly twenty millions of dollars, is a very arduous charge; and it is but just that those who have borne the burden and done the work should be awarded a cordial and generous commendation, when, as in the present case, their constituents are entirely satisfied that they have performed their duties with marked wisdom and fidelity.

Among the resolutions offered on the occasion was one to the effect that the stockholders approve of the establishment by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool, in connection with their road, and refer the subject to the Board of Directors to carry out the details in such manner as in their opinion will best promote the interests of the Company. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted; and we think that the stockholders acted most wisely in leaving the execution of the project to the discretion of a Board which has heretofore so successfully conducted the affairs of the corporation.

There was some objection to the assumption by the Railway Company of the entire responsibility of starting the proposed line of steamers, and sustaining it afterwards; and it was suggested that the Company should have the earnest co-operation of the commercial classes of Philadelphia. But that suggestion we hope, was superfluous. Our merchants and manufacturers will no doubt see the advantages they will gain in having direct communication with Europe, and their obvious interest will certainly prompt them to do all they can to encourage and support an enterprise that must contribute so largely and immediately to their benefit, and to the general prosperity of this city. On this subject we quote and endorse the excellent sense of the following passage in the report of the President and Directors of the Company:—

> "If the advantages of locality possessed by this city are permitted to pass by unimproved by her merchants, they must not complain that those of the West seek other markets to sell and buy in. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has offered every facility to bring to the city the products of the great West, as well as for their storage while here, and will feel deeply interested in any corresponding effort upon the part of our merchants and capitalists to avail themselves of the advantages thus provided. Although this Company was organized only for the purpose of carrying freight and passengers to and from the interior and the West, yet it has repeatedly signified its disposition to aid in the establishment of a steamship line between this port and Europe, that the necessity for sending Western products to New York for shipment abroad might at least be diminished. This aid has been offered by subscription to the shares of a company to be raised for that object, or by paying six per centum upon the amount of capital so invested, together with other valuable and important business facilities; and they still hope that the mercantile community will co-operate in such manner as to render this aid efficient."

### The Mexican Question.

THE late news from France, in reference to the Mexican question, might be regarded as important, were it safe to accept the utterances of the Paris journals as expressive of the sentiments and intentions of the Government. It is, however, notorious that such utterances on the other, as well as on this, side of the Atlantic are not always reliable. For instance, the *Constitutionnel*, which claims to be a sort of Imperial organ, says that the "French Government will never yield to *intimidation*, and that no excitement, whether it exists at home or abroad, will make the Emperor relax in his habitual solicitude for the moral and material interests of the country." This is obviously intended for the French people, who are not too well pleased with that passage of the recent speech from the throne in which the purpose to withdraw the French troops from Mexico was announced. And we are confirmed in this interpretation of the sentence above quoted by the fact that the same paper, in a subsequent part of its editorial, adds that "the troops from Mexico will return precisely on the conditions mentioned in the speech from the throne, namely, without endangering the French interests we have gone to defend in those distant countries."

Now, it happens that the "*French interests*" referred to were certain *pecuniary* claims, whose payment has probably been already secured; and though it is likely that, if our civil war were not brought to a close, NAPOLEON would extend his designs in Mexico beyond the mere collection of a debt, he has evidently deemed it wise to withdraw in time from a political enterprise in which he was in danger of coming eventually into conflict with the United States. In making that retrograde movement, however, he is obliged to preserve his own integrity with the French people, who are jealous of their honor; and, accordingly, while he recalls his troops from Mexico, and requires Austria to supply the forces that are henceforth to sustain MAXIMILIAN in his usurpation, he considers it prudent to tell his own subjects that he does not back out of Mexico under "intimidation." Moreover, all France is told that Monsieur DE TRAVERNEY has been sent to this Government with "despatches of a *very firm* character," demanding *categorically* of President JOHNSON whether he means "to regard a protracted occupation of Mexico as a *casus belli*." It is more than doubtful whether any such despatches have been forwarded to Washington; but should they be presented, the President may not think it necessary, just now, to declare "categorically," what his intentions are with regard to the interference of France and Austria in the affairs of the Mexican Republic. The composure and reserve of the Administration, thus far, in reference to that subject have been remarkably judicious; and they have, no doubt, caused certain foreign powers more anxiety and apprehension than any amount of blustering at Washington could possibly have occasioned. It is the calm that portends the coming storm, which NAPOLEON and his allies are obviously frightened at. They would rather discover, if they can, what this Government really contemplates doing in respect to Mexico in the future, near or remote, than be kept longer in painful, because uncertain, suspense touching that matter.

Well, this country can afford to hold them uneasy for an indefinite time. They should know that the "Monroe doctrine" has not been abandoned. It has been officially reaffirmed over and over again within the last four years. There is no disposition, however, to enforce it by arms, if that necessity can be honorably avoided. And this is the solution of the mystery of the forbearance of the Washington Government to intervene in the Mexican troubles up to this time. It has been hoped that France, at least, would have sense enough to perceive our policy in that respect, and to get out of the way before it would be too late to preserve her friendly relations with this republic. This Government has seen, all along, that it holds the final issue of the whole affair in its own hands, and has felt that it is under no obligation to precipitate the *denouement*. Indeed, it may be better for the Mexican people, and for all republican Commonwealths on this continent, to have the active and direct aid of the United States in their defense against European monarchists deferred, until they have been taught, by bitter experience, the value of democratic institutions, and the vital importance of internal peace, harmony, and loyal submission to established constitutional authority, as the condition of their security and independence. The day may come, however, when this Government will deem it expedient to execute the "Monroe doctrine" in the case of Mexico, and the Franco-Austrian alliance had better not force this nation to that extremity. The French Emperor is evidently of this opinion, and is shaping his course accordingly. Austria, however, may not be so wise; and her fate may possibly be like unto that of the last monkey, who swings his comrade over the stream, but drowns himself.

### Philadelphia and New York Now and Fifty Years Ago.

THE almost Aladdin like changes which occur in the wealth of cities during a few decades, the sudden variations of the course of commerce, the abatement of trade, and the ebb and flow of capital, are all most strikingly illustrated by the position which Philadelphia holds to-day, and that which she held half a century since. We do not propose to go over the ground so often covered, by criminations or suggestions of remedies. The cures for the evils are well known to our citizens, and the irrevocable past cannot be blotted out by abusing others or self-regret. What we were we can be again, and it is our purpose merely to quote from statistics, and show what we were when the country was yet young. The same prominence now secured by New York was once our own, and that we have lost it by being beaten on our own ground is shown by the foreign exports for 1861:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia............................ | $10 012,097 |
| New York............................ | 158,606 518 |

Hence, it is to the inland commerce that both owe their life. It is from the West that each derive their modes of subsistence. They are rivals for the possession of the same channel, and the struggle must be to the death to decide which shall win.

The registered and licensed tonnage of the two ports in 1861 was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia........................ | 259 313·05 tons. |
| New York........................ | 1,530,365·23 " |

Hence it will be seen that New York, previous to the war, had a shipping interest six times as great as Philadelphia. To the great gain made by the metropolis we have only to compare the wealth of the two cities as shown by the subscription to the old United States Bank stock, when we took $8,878,400 to New York's $2,001,200.

The average of the foreign exportations from our port for fifteen years, from 1795 to 1809, was nearly sixteen millions of dollars per annum. In 1805 we exported to foreign countries to the value of $23,159,264. In 1806 $31,384,091; and in 1807, $23,919,872. In the year 1810 our export was $17,235,162, while that of the State of New York, as given by Mr. GALLATIN, was but $17,242,330—almost identical in amount.

The exports of the respective cities, for stated periods of ten years, each were as follows:—

| | *Philadelphia* | *New York.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1800 to 1809............. | $175,270,688 | $.......... |
| 1821 to 1830.......... .. | 77 032 896 | 215,833 356 |
| 1831 to 1840............. | 44 247 616 | 279 538 091 |
| 1841 to 1850 ............ | 47,260,551 | 385,322 985 |
| 1851 to 1860............. | 67,555,688 | 1,113,814,645 |

Let us now trace the causes which led to this gradual gain to the metropolis and loss to the Quaker City. In this we will be aided by an able article in the Pittsburg *Commercial*, from which we will take the liberty to quote such statistics as go to illustrate our point.

We find that in 1825 the Erie Canal was completed from the Hudson river to the lake. That year we exported only $11,239,931, the next year but $8,331,722, and in 1829 had fallen to $4,000,025, whilst the exports of New York in the same period of ten years, only five of which followed the completion of the canal, had risen to three times that of her rival.

The completion of the Pennsylvania Canal, and its connection with the head of the Ohio, which occurred between 1831 and 1840, occurred just in time to prevent the total destruction of all our Western trade. As it was, it was not sufficient to gain anything, but merely to enable us to hold our own. The completion of the Reading and Pennsylvania Central added three millions immediately to our commerce, and the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Ohio caused a gain of twenty millions.

During the same period New York enlarged her canals, the Central Railroad was consolidated, the New York and Erie finished to Dunkirk and Buffalo, each with magnificent lines of steamers to the western lakes. Her export trade increased seven hundred and twenty-eight millions over the preceding period. We have quoted enough to show the policy of the Empire City. It is to watch any effort Philadelphia may make to regain her lost position, and not prevent her accomplishing her scheme, but to ruin her by the performance of a greater. If we lay out a line of railroad, she hastens to construct two; if we talk of starting a line of steamers, she immediately sends out a couple to cover the same track. We admire her for it, for it shows energy. By her indomitable determination she has beaten us, notwithstanding all the advantages which nature and prestige had given us. If we would regain our lost rank, it must be through decision and energy. She has both, and if we may judge from the zeal displayed by our citizens in their efforts to secure a Southern line of steamships, we have great cause to hope that a brilliant future is in store for our city. The success with which the $600,000 asked for has been raised is a harbinger that when between our own and the Southern ports there shall ply a line of vessels bearing to our wharves that trade which was wont of old to be the life of Philadelphia, that at the same time we will have more and larger connections with the West, and draw from her a wealth to rival that of the Metropolis. We say, with our Pittsburg contemporary:—

> "It is not too late for Pennsylvania to regain her lost position. She may indeed only succeed in reclaiming a moiety of the existing trade which she has blindly lost; but no matter. There is an hundred-fold greater in amount looming up in the future. The West—already the generous feeder of six great routes—is loudly demanding additional avenues to the Atlantic seaboard. She must and will have them, through Canada, New York, and the St. Lawrence, if not through Pennsylvania. It is for Pennsylvania now to say whether a commerce so grand in its infancy that no human mind can estimate the magnitude of its future maturity, shall be suffered to enrich herself and her metropolis, or be compelled to pass by for the enrichment of other States and cities."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THURSDAY NEXT BEING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, the offices of the under named Insurance Companies will not be open for business on that day:—

THOMAS C. HAND,
President Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
President Insurance Company of North America.
HENRY D. SHERRERD,
President The Insurance Company of the State of Pa.
RICHARD S. SMITH,
President Union Mutual Insurance Co of Philadelphia.
SAMUEL WILCOX,
Secretary of Phœnix Insurance Co of Philadelphia
WILLIAM CRAIG
(per R. J. M.)
President American Mutual Insurance Co.
THOMAS R. MARIS,
President The American Fire Insurance Co.
C. TINGLEY,
President The Reliance Insurance Co.
DANIEL SMITH Jr.
President Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
DAVID LEWIS,
Treasurer Mutual Assurance Company.
ATWOOD SMITH,
Agent Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Per G. W. Wood, Agent.
WILLIAM ESHER,
President Anthracite Insurance Co.
JAMES SOMERS SMITH,
Treasurer Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses. 2 21 2t

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

On THURSDAY next, the 22d instant, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY, this office will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain closed during the balance of the day.

The carriers will make the 8 and 11 A. M. deliveries

The collectors will make the three morning and last evening collections.

The Stations will be open during the same hours as the the Central Office.

C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, February 20 1866.

This office will be closed on THURSDAY NEXT, the 22d instant

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
1t Receiver of Taxes.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—LET US NOT be compelled to turn away the hungry, cold, half-clad soldier's widow and orphan, or him who fought and bled for us without some aid.

Citizens of Philadelphia—Americans:—Shall you allow this thing to be? Let it never have been written—may I never see the day when I shall have to say to the hungry soldier or the hungry widow and children of our soldiers, "There is nothing to give you."

The following Supervisory Committee will have "City Pastor's" work under their direction and supervision, audit his accounts, and satisfy the public in regard to the whole work.

Ex-Governor POLLOCK
MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia,
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE.
JAMES B. ORNE Esq.

Contributions can be left with any of these gentlemen.

Contributions of money and coal should be sent to "City Pastor," Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philadelphia. Contributions of clothing and food to Mrs. "City Pastor," Superintendent of Clothing Department.

Miss H. MOONEY, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

Applications for aid attended to every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. Applicants if possible, will come recommended as worthy and needy. 2 3 sw 8t*

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE. None but men of capital and business enterprise need apply and to such liberal terms will be offered.
Apply to A. H. SUPLEE,
2 16 mwa3t* No. 537 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MANY HAVE BEEN JEERED INTO vice. No such influence exerted through
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN
MINING COMPANY.
Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,
(SECOND FLOOR)
100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.
Par Value........................................$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.
25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions at the office until March 14.
BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.
2 21 18t T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL UNION CLUB,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, February 20, 1866.

Arrangements have been made for a visit of the Club to Harrisburg on the
SEVENTH OF MARCH,
DURING THE SESSION OF
The Union State Convention.

Members desirous of participating, will please call and register their names this week as the transportation will be limited

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
JOHN E. ADDICKS,
2 20 3t CHAIRMAN.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT CONCERT HALL.

The subject of
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
WILL BE
"WORK AND WORKMAN."
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Sale of tickets will commence at 12 o'clock Saturday, the 17th inst., at Claxton's (late Martien's). Price Fifty Cents. A limited number of tickets for reserved seats will be sold at 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence quarter to 8 P. M. 2 17 4t

MAJOR-GENERAL CARL SCHURZ will deliver the third Lecture of the Course before the Social, Civil, and Statistics Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, on THURSDAY EVENING February 22d, at CONCERT HALL. Subject—"The Problem of the Day." Miss E. T. GREENFIELD, the celebrated "Black Swan," will sing on the occasion.

Fourth Lecture by Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, March 1st.

Fifth Lecture by Prof. W. H. DAY, March 8th.

Sixth Lecture by Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, March 15th.

Season tickets for the four remaining lectures in the course, $1. Single admission 25 cents. To be had at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets and at the door. 2 20 3t*

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH
2 21 10t Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH
1 30 25t Secretary.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—THE Soldiers of the War of 1812 will celebrate the day TO-MORROW MORNING at 10 o'clock at the SUPREME COURT ROOM. General attendance requested. JOHN H. FRICK,
1t* Secretary.

NINE THOUSAND CIGARS, SEIZED by the United States, for sale very cheap, to close out the lot, at No. 32 N. TWELFTH St. 2 21 2t*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

PAPIER MACHE GOODS
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

OIL PAINTINGS OFFERED AT
LOW PRICES.

Productions of prominent American and European Artists, all especially ordered, or selected with great care.

ARCHITECTURAL AND STREET SCENES.
CHARMING DOMESTIC INTERIORS.
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Have always in stock
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
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LOOKING GLASSES,
*AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,*
AS LOW AS A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE CAN BE MANUFACTURED.
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Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
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TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
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Among which can be found:—

Punch
London Times (daily and weekly).
London Illustrated,
Bell's Life.
Manchester Clipper,
London Era.
London Society,
London Orchestra,
Fun,
Northern Whig,
Once-a-Week,
Athenæum,
Temple Bar,
Cornhill Magazine,
London Journal,
Garten Laube,
Kladderadatch,
Kolnische Zeitung,
Harper's Monthly,
Leader,
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LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 27 mwslmrp

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
*OF PHILADELPHIA.*

CAPITAL.................................$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00.

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ROUSSEL'S CARBONIC ACID AND ARTIFICIAL Mineral Spring Waters, in Glass Fountains or Syphons.

The subscriber is now prepared to supply Physicians, Druggists, Hotels, and private families with perfectly pure Carbonic Acid Water, and the following Mineral Spring Waters, prepared strictly according to the most recent analysis, and conveniently put up in Glass Syphons containing four glasses, and retaining an excess of Carbonic Acid Gas to the last drop:—

Plain or Carbonic Acid Water.
Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Vichy Water (Granda Grille).
Vichy Water (with Lithia).
Kissingen Water (Rakoczy).
Lithia Water.

An experience of over twenty-five years in the preparation of Mineral Waters together with his chemical knowledge, enables the subscriber to promise to the public that none but the purest article will be sold by him. EUGENE ROUSSEL.
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FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
*A VERY LARGE VARIETY.*
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

10-40 COUPONS,
Due March 1,
WANTED BY
DREXEL & CO.,
2 21 13t rp No. 34 South THIRD Street.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The sale for the season of
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA
continues at Trumpler's Music Store to-day and to-morrow. The sale for single Operas commences SATURDAY. The season commences at the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, next MONDAY, February 26, and embraces Ten of the most popular Operas
NO OPERA REPEATED EXCEPT
"WILLIAM TELL."
Secured seats for Ten Nights, TEN DOLLARS. Five Nights, alternating, SIX DOLLARS.

ITALIAN MACCARONI,
VERMICELLI,
PARMASAN CHEESE,
FRESH IMPORTED.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
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HAVANA CIGARS AND
LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
COTTON LAPS,
No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1m4p

THE VETO REVIEWED, IN THE "TELEGRAPH," and other journals, can be obtained This Afternoon at the Periodical Stand, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. As also the "New York Clipper," and all other daily and periodical literature, as soon as issued. 2 21 3t

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE.
No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.
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Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, traveling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.

GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY
From $3 to $50,
INSURING
*From* $500 *to* $10,000,
IN CASE OF DEATH, AND
$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,
FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.

By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank,
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 236 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 323 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers, Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 2 17 1m1p

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a
NEW GAS REGULATOR,
*INVENTED BY*
DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the danger resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
*MASONIC HALL,*
1 24 mws1m No. 715 CHESNUT STREET

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

### MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

IT'S A FACT.—Yes, we saw, with our own eyes, persons employed in cleaning our streets, and carting away the filth. A few of the main streets are thus favored, but others, more remote, and needing the same purifying process, are still neglected. Several of the small streets are also in a bad condition. The recent rains did us good service, but much of the filth and garbage still remain. Our Sanitary Committee cannot be particular in this matter, for they have had all the warning that reasonable men can ask against the approach of cholera. The lives of our citizens, to a certain extent, are in their keeping, and no labor or expense should be spared to meet the responsibilities resting upon them.

IMPROVING THE SUBURBS.—We notice that streets are being extended through the suburbs, and the work of grading and paving the sidewalks will be commenced as soon as the weather permits. In Middle Ward such improvements are tending eastward to the Brace road—the city line. Streets should always be laid out in advance, as they can be made to conform to those already built upon, and thus avoid damages often required to preserve regularity. Aside from this capitalists invest more readily in localities where the streets have a fixed grade.

THE ELECTION.—The approach of the municipal election seems to multiply candidates for the different city and ward offices. Among the candidates on the Republican side for City Marshal are James W. Ayres, John W. Campbell (present incumbent), and S. C. Sloan. For Mayor, Paul C. Budd, E. J. Toram, John R. Thompson, T. M. K. Lee, Sr., L. Repshaw, Captain Hufty, and others. These are all good men, and the party will have little trouble in selecting from among them.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP.—A supplement to the law for the protection of sheep in this district has passed the House, which provides that all dogs upon which taxes are not assessed and paid, shall be killed; and makes it the duty of tax collectors to see that it is done. Failure to perform this duty renders the collectors liable to a fine of a sum not less than the amounts assessed against the owners.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND.—We see no preparation in progress for the celebration of Washington's Birthday Anniversary, if we except the lecture which the Rev. D. W. Bartine is to deliver in the Broadway M. E. Church. The subject will be "Washington and Lincoln." The reputation of the speaker will no doubt bring together a large audience, as he is a general favorite in Camden.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Last night some person forcibly entered a dwelling house, at a late hour, on Taylor's avenue, below Fourth street, with the evident intention of robbery. The occupant of the premises happened to be up later than usual, and proceeded to ascertain the cause of the alarm, but the burglar hearing him approach, made a speedy retreat and escaped.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Baptist Church erected by a colored congregation on Kaighn's avenue, near the Woodbury railroad, is enclosed and rapidly approaching completion. Service is held in it, although in an unfinished state, and quite an interest is manifested in its progress by sister congregations. When finished it will be quite a respectable edifice.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

*[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]*

## PATER PATRIÆ.

### Anniversary of the Birth of Washington—Celebration of the Event in this City—The Civil and Military Gatherings—General Suspension of Business—The Parade of the Firemen—Meeting of the Loyal Legion, Etc.

To-morrow being an established holiday, by virtue of custom if not of law, there will be a very general suspension of business throughout our city; and the day will be celebrated with appropriate spirit by numbers of our military and civic societies. Judging by to-day and yesterday, the weather gives promise of being most auspicious for a holiday, and the streets will no doubt be thronged from morning till night, especially the favorite promenades.

The grand feature of the day's festivities will be the parade of the Fire Department, the occasion being the return from Washington of the old Hibernia Steam Fire Engine, which, during the war, was kept at the national capital for the protection of the Government property; and was effective in saving much of it from destruction by fire.

In all, about twenty-five companies, or about one-third of the entire Philadelphia Department, will be in line—making, perhaps, the grandest escort that has been tendered to a fire company in this city. Colonel Peter Fritz, of the Perseverance Hose, will be Chief Marshal. The District Marshals are as follows:—First District, John Laird, Franklin Hose; Second, C. B. Duncan, Philadelphia Engine; Third, H. A. Bergmann, Assistance Engine; Fourth, James Seebeth, William Penn Hose; Seventh, Thomas Axworthy, West Philadelphia Engine.

The different divisions will form on the west side of Broad street, the 1st with its right resting on Reed street; 2d on Wharton street; 3d on Ellsworth street; 4th on Washington avenue; and 5th on Christian street. The line will move at 2 o'clock precisely, for firemen are never behind time, and proceed over the following route:—Countermarch down Broad to Reed, up Broad to Christian, down Christian to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Green, down Green to Second, down Second to Race, up Race to Fourth, down Fourth to Arch, up Arch to Tenth, down Tenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Spruce, and there dismiss.

Next to the firemen, who have proven a loyal legion in themselves, comes the "Military Order of the Loyal Legion," a national organization of Philadelphia birth, and chiefly officered by our own citizens. The Legion will celebrate the day at the Academy, in accordance with the following programme:—

The doors of the Academy will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. Companions of the Order and invited guests will enter the Academy from Broad street, and will assemble in the Foyer at 11·30 A. M.

Military organizations will occupy the parquet. Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are respectfully requested to appear in uniform.

The badge of the Reception Committee of military and naval guests will be red; that of the Reception Committee of civil guests, white; and that of the Reception Committee of military organizations, blue.

The celebration will be conducted in the following order:—

Music will commence at 11·45 A. M.
Prayer by the Reverend Matthew Simpson, D.D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, Pennsylvania.
Music.
Oration, by Major-General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, of Maine, late commanding 1st Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Music.
Poem, by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Graham Halpine, of New York, late Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. V., and Chief of Staff, Department of the South.
Music.
Finale.

By order of the Commander,
GEORGE CADWALADER, M. O. L. L. U. S.

In order to have all the arrangements in perfect harmony, the following committees have been designated to act:—

Of Arrangements—Major Samuel B. Wylie Mitchell, Captain P. Dirck Keyser, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Collins.

On Reception of the Chaplain, Orator, and Poet of the Day—Brevet Brigadier-General H. G. Sickel, Captain Thomas Mitchell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert P. Deckert, Lieutenant Thomas W. Neill.

On Reception of Military and Naval Guests—Major-General George Cadwalader, Captain James Alden, U. S. N.; Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Johnson, U. S. N.; Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Captain George T. Emmons, U. S. N.; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles E. La Motte, U. S. V.; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois, U. S. N.

On Reception of Civil Guests—Major-General Robert Patterson, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellwood Zell, Major Joseph W. Wistar, Colonel Charles M. Prevost, V. R. C., Brigadier-General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel W. W. H. Davis, Brevet Brigadier-General Cecil Clay, Lieutenant James P. Perot.

On Reception of Military Organizations—Colonel Peter Lyle, Captain Nalbro Frazier.

At most of the places of amusement there will be matinee performances, and the attractions offered are of unusual character.

In the evening the Philadelphia Lodge, I. O. O. F., will give their first grand ball at Musical Fund Hall; and at the Academy of Music the Athletic Base Ball Club will wind up the ball season gracefully with what promises to be a splendid carnival.

The James Page Library Company will celebrate the day at their hall, Girard avenue, east of Shackamaxon street, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Washington's Farewell Address will be read by Thomas Greenbank, Esq., and the oration will be delivered by John A. Marshall, Esq.

Postmaster Walborn gives notice that the Post Office will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain closed during the balance of the day. The carriers will make the 8 and 11 A. M. deliveries. The collectors will make the three morning and last evening collections.

The Stations will be open during the same hours as the Central Office.

The veterans of the war of 1812 will meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Supreme Court Room, to celebrate the day. A full attendance is desired.

PURSUIT AND ARREST OF THIEVES.—John Ferguson and William Wilson were arrested about 7 o'clock this morning, charged with entering the house of Samuel Calhoun, No. 1204 Olive street, with intent to steal. It seems that Calhoun left his house for the purpose of feeding his horses, and when he returned he observed the men going out of the alley; the gate was open, and the back door broken in. He went upstairs and found things scattered about "in most admired disorder." He returned to the street and followed the men to a beer saloon. At this place he "necked" Wilson, and found sixty-four dollars on his person. Ferguson was arrested shortly afterwards. While they were in the house the thieves tried to destroy some deeds and a receipt-book; they also appropriated an envelope containing a twenty-dollar gold-piece. This gold-piece had been sent from the army by Calhoun to his mother in an envelope, and had not yet been taken therefrom. They tore open the envelope, and threw away one piece of it, retaining the part that contained the money. When arrested they had a screw-driver and stonecutter's chisels concealed on their persons. Alderman Massey committed them in default of $1500 bail.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A lady of prepossessing appearance, respectably dressed in deep mourning, is now calling at stores and banking houses soliciting alms. She states that her husband lost an arm in defense of his country, and has placed his pension claim in the hands of an agent for collection, and that she has one child seven years of age, and that they are in very destitute circumstances. She gave as her name Mrs. Mary Ford, No. 1117 Carpenter street. No such person resides there. A few doors below lives a Mrs. Mary Ford and two children. Mr. Ford was in the army, but returned without the loss of an arm. Mrs. Ford stated that many have been deceived by this impostor. Two years ago she procured a large lot of haversacks of a contractor. After waiting until his patience was exhausted, he went in search of his haversacks and the lady who received them, and could find neither. Since that time a number of persons have called with clothing and food for the relief of this pretended sufferer, greatly to the embarrassment of Mrs. Ford. She is about twenty-five years of age, with black eyes and black hair, and of medium height.

BEARDING THE LION IN HIS DEN.—Two men, named John Cugler and Charles Harris, hailing from Baltimore, got into the house of Policeman Jones, No. 1028 Ogden street, yesterday afternoon, for thievish purposes. They first tried to open the back gate, and subsequently crawled through the cellar window. The family were out at the time, and the house was thoroughly ransacked. They were seen by some boys, who started an alarm, when they ran out the back way. Pursuit was made, and they were overhauled by Officers Graff and Richards. A "jimmy" was in possession of one of the party when arrested. They confessed to obtaining $12 in the house; but when pursuit was made they threw it away in order to be clear of any evidence implicating them. Alderman Massey committed them in default of $1200 bail.

TRIED TO LOOK LIKE, BUT NOT ACT, THE GENTLEMAN.—Richard Moore, desiring to make a respectable appearance without lessening the contents of his pocket-book thereby, went to the clothing establishment of Mr. Lazarus, No. 104 N. Second street, and had himself fitted out in splendid style with new coat, pants, vest, and overcoat. Surveying himself in the looking-glass, he so admired his personal appearance, and was in such haste to exhibit himself to the public, that he ran out of the store into the street, in his haste forgetting to pay for said clothing. Mr. Lazarus was in the back part of the store at the time, tying up Richard's old clothes. He ran after him, however, and had him arrested by Officer McNamee, who took him before Alderman Godbou, who committed him this morning in default of $800 bail.

A ROW AFTER A BALL.—John Woodward was charged last evening with the larceny of $23 from a man named Fleet. It appears that Fleet came over from West Philadelphia to attend a ball. Feeling like keeping the thing up, he subsequently went to a den in Dock street, near Spruce, and got into a row with a man named Cramer. Cramer drew a knife, and cut Fleet across the breast. Either before or after the rumpus, Fleet gave his coat to Woodward for safe keeping. This coat was subsequently sent to Fleet's wife, and she states that $23 was abstracted from the pocket of the same. Alderman Massey committed one of the party, but the other escaped.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have determined to declare their dividends in the future *annually in cash*. This is one of the most progressive and successful life companies in the country, and the new features they have recently introduced must add to the high reputation they have *already established*. We invite attention to the advertisement of the General Agents, Messrs. Betts & Reeves, to be found in another column.

BEECHER.—Although the rush for seats to hear the Rev. H. W. Beecher this evening has been great, yet a few of the best in the house still remain for sale at the Continental Book Stand.

LECTURE OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, ESQ.—A very large audience was in attendance at the Academy of Music last evening, drawn together by the fame of this erratic genius. Mr. Train opened by announcing that he was not one of those popular orators whom he styled University orators, who came badly prepared with a set speech. He always spoke at random, not being in the habit of having his lectures in manuscript. He then proceeded to relate his recent experience at Washington, where he had been in intimate relations with the President and the heads of the department, and many of the leading men of the country. He read the following despatch, which was received with great applause:—

*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—*

The Senate have refused to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill over the head of the President's veto. Upon a call for the yeas and nays, the vote stood 30 yeas and 18 nays.

Mr. Train then commenced to discuss the subject announced as the basis of his remarks, a mere allusion to which is all our space will admit of at this time.

Alluding to the struggles he had undergone for his individuality, he said that about three years since he had fought for it, and hard had been the struggle; but he had fought in England as well as in this country for free speech, and now he refused to be silenced, yes, not even by the Fenian Brotherhood. (Laughter and applause.) He believed that the only platform we should stand on was that which showed antagonism to English tyranny.

We mean to have a country entirely free, which we will call America. Yes, a country where we will not be taxed, as in the early days of our nation's history. (Applause.) We have suffered by having our commerce destroyed on the seas, and now it is high time we should stand out as a nation, and manfully claim and maintain our rights. (Applause.)

We want no war, but desire to remain neutral as England did during our recent struggle. We must not break the law of nations. We only have to take our ships, and put on board a few Parrott guns, and other implements of war, and we can maintain our rights. (Laughter and applause.) The speaker rejoiced in the prospect of soon having a united country, for the plans proposed by President Johnson will, if carried out, unite the North and South in the strictest bonds of friendship.

Mr. Train here alluded to the Fenian Brotherhood, and said that he had never got a platform to stand on until he had got the Brotherhood. (Applause). He desired here to introduce a resolution, to the effect that they would never wear any other than domestic fabrics until Ireland should be free.

He also alluded to the repeated efforts made by England to ruin America, but in all these she had been frustrated. So he would have England understand that Ireland would soon throw off her yoke, and, like America, proclaim her freedom.

Mr. Train concluded his remarks by a brilliant episode in reference to the Pacific Railroad, and a new plan of building it by a financial system similar to that of the *Credit Mobilier*, of Paris, which he claimed emanated from his own brain. The amusing passages were received with great applause, and the lecture was universally pronounced a complete success.

AWAITING OWNERSHIP.—Seven overcoats, supposed to be stolen from hotels by the fellow named Dunwoody, who was arrested for stealing, as mentioned in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, are at the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House, awaiting owners. These coats were obtained at different pawnbrokers' offices by the police, through pawn tickets found on the person of Dunwoody when arrested.

A PUZZLE—

What is it that can force to fly
Our soldiers, earth's best brave?
What makes all politicians sly
With honesty behave?
What to a mother looks more fair
Than her own baby sweet?
What garb in beauty and in wear
Can with the famed clothing
Of noble Tower Hall compete?
Why the answer's—*Nothing!*

*We have the largest and best stock of* CLOTHING *in Philadelphia, all* FRESH, FASHIONABLE, *and* SOUND, *which we are selling at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, for either* SOUND *or* DAMAGED *goods.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & Co.

MACHINERY PERFECTED.—In all the wide range of human inventions the genius of man has never been more usefully called into operation than in bringing to perfection a durable, cheap, efficient, and simple Sewing Machine. Applying these essential qualities of a good Sewing Machine to the Florence, sold at No. 620 Chesnut street, we consider that its projectors have a perfect right to claim for it, in the highest degree, simplicity with durability, and the further quality of doing a greater range of work than any other competitor, whilst it can be easily understood by all. Besides embodying all the advantages of other machines the Florence possesses many improvements over any and all of them—such as making four different kinds of stitches, a self-adjusting tension adapted to all kinds of work, never failing to give the amount of tension always in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin, the peculiar method of taking up the slack thread, the excellent and exclusive feature of adjusting the length of the stitch, and the direction of the same, denominated the *reversible feed-motion*, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric. A careful examination of the construction and working of the Florence Machine will convince any one of its superiority, and we would advise our readers who are desirous of buying a gift that will be most acceptable to the wife, daughter, and friend, to buy a Florence Sewing Machine—a gift of beauty and utility that will last a lifetime. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, and instructions given without charge. Call early to secure prompt delivery, as the Company are now behind their orders.

A BUSY SCENE.—One of the most refreshing indications of a revival in business that we have seen this year we witnessed yesterday at the popular dry goods mart of Messrs. J. C. Strawbridge & Co., northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets. Their large and well-lighted salesrooms were literally crammed with customers, principally ladies, throughout the day, buying their cheap cotton goods, of which they offer a magnificent assortment, embracing everything that is comprehended under this general head. And we may state in this connection that for everything that our readers may require in the way of cotton fabrics, Messrs. Strawbridge & Co.'s is the place to go to. We believe it is impossible to buy goods of this class at more reasonable rates than this house sells them, anywhere else in the United States.

THE CITY IN RAPTURES ABOUT BEECHER.—We have already heard of a number of cases in which large premiums have been paid for choice reserved seats that were secured on the first day of the sale. That the house will be a most flattering one is already foreshadowed, there being but few seats remaining unsold. In fact, were Concert Hall double its capacity, Beecher would fill it to-night, so intense is the anxiety on the part of our people to hear this eloquent orator and distinguished champion of human rights after his somewhat protracted absence from our midst. To old and young, who can possibly manage to hear him to-night, on "Work and Workman," we would say, don't fail to embrace the opportunity.

G. W. PITCHER.—This gentleman's establishment, at No. 808 Chesnut street, is full of rare and attractive goods, calculated to seduce the cash from the purses of those who can afford articles of bijouterie. He has in a very short time built up an enormous business upon the simple principle of disposing of the best quality of goods at moderate prices. What these things are can only be learned by a visit to his place, as they are entirely too multifarious even for mention. Photograph albums, picture frames, books, stationery, and every species of fancy articles are to be found on his shelves and in his show-cases. Persons in need of articles of this character cannot do better than go to Pitcher's.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

A WORD ABOUT THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Great excitement prevails at present on account of the many rumors regarding this disease, both in this city and in New York. On account of the above rumors, Colonel Joseph Steppacher, of the Orleans House, No. 531 Chesnut street, would most respectfully inform his friends that all meats served in his dining rooms bear the stamp of the examiner. Regular dinners from 1 o'clock P. M. until 8 P. M. Private supper rooms for parties, with gentlemanly attendants. Give the Colonel a call.

THE REASON WHY!—A man said the only reason why his dwelling was not blown away in a late storm was, because there was *such a heavy mortgage on it*. We never knew a house to be blown away that had its cellar well ballasted with Coal from the yards of W. W. Alter, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. The very best varieties of anthracite are here to be had at the lowest rates. Orders may be left at the Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* give sure and almost immediate relief. *"The Troches" have proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

CLOSING OUT our Winter Stock at reduced prices. Charles Stokes & Co., "one price," under the Continental Hotel.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—Parties wishing to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 27th and 28th, must have their paintings in store by Saturday next, 24th instant.

THE GRAND SURRENDER.—Repudiating all their former prejudices in favor of European perfumes, the ladies of America now admit that Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," like the land where it originated, has no equal under the sun. Sold everywhere.

"THEY CURE!"—What cures? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough, Ayer's Pills for a purgative, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

REDUCED PRICES.—Those who desire good Photographs will find them made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, equal to any in the city. Call and examine.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
7·30s and 5-20s.
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
DREXEL & CO., 34 South Third street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

### MARRIED.

GROSS—PATTERSON.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. WILLIAM GROSS, of Philadelphia, to Miss BELL A. PATTERSON, formerly of Reading.

HANSON—TINGLEY.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Daniel March, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM W. HANSON to LIZZIE, daughter of Benjamin W. Tingley, Esq., all of this city.

STEVENS—JONES.—On Thursday, February 8, at Christ Church, East New York, by Rev. S. S. M. Haskins, T. JEFF. STEVENS to MARIE FAVEREAU, only daughter of Henry Ward Jones, Esq.

### DIED.

BALL.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, Mrs. SARAH BALL, widow of the late Richard G. Ball, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son-in-law's residence, Mr. John Alison, No. 1109 Charles street, below Washington and above Federal, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Union Cemetery.

CLIGGETT.—On the 12th instant, JOHN CLIGGETT, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Thompson and Witham streets, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Ann's Church, and interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, at South Camden, N. J., MARY ANN DAVIS, wife of Thomas Davis, aged 49 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 819 S. Second street, South Camden, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Newtown Cemetery.

KITTINGER.—On the 19th instant, JOHN KITTINGER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Ridge road, near Washington lane, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Beggarstown.

REDNER.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, JOSEPH JUSTICE REDNER, in the 30th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 324 S. Twenty-first street, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Clement's Church, at 3 o'clock. ****

THOMPSON.—On the 18th instant, near Cambridge, Maryland, ANNIE E. THOMPSON, wife of Rev. H. S. Thompson, of Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church.

The funeral service will be held in the Nineteenth Street Church, corner of Nineteenth and Poplar streets, on to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. *

WIRE FISH BROILERS, GRIDIRONS, FISH Kettles, and Fish Scalers (a most efficient tool for that purpose), for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

UPHOLSTERERS, BEST QUALITY SWEDE'S Iron Tacks, in full papers, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE COMBINATION TOBACCO CUTTER may also be used as a Cork Squeezer and Nut Cracker. For sale, with several other patterns, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14 1y

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and he is at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1·30 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap he is killing the business. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Nuff ced. 2 21 1mp

AUCTION SALES.

BY POWELL & WEST, AUCTIONEERS, No. 28 South FRONT and No. 29 LETITIA Street.

Peremptory Sale.
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
On Monday Morning, February 26,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 18 South FRONT street, will be sold on account of Mr. T. J. Martin, declining business, his entire stock, consisting of superior Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Liquors, etc., etc.

Also, a superior large Copper Still in complete order, Stand Casks, Tubs, Fixtures, etc. etc.

Will be arranged, with catalogues, on Saturday. [2 21 5t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The store is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Good-will, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also, a good new spring covered wagon, horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.

Address, a real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2411. 2 15 3stp

SOUTHERN LANDS FOR SALE OR Lease, at very low prices, embracing farming, grazing, planting, gardening, fruit growing, cotton, turpentine, lumber, coal, iron, gold, silver and lead lands. Also, iron works, hotels, dwelling houses and building lots. Apply for catalogues to
CHAMBERS, REGISTER & CO.,
No. 407 WALNUT street,
Philadelphia.
We solicit from owners of property orders for sales. 2 14w5t

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL CONVENIENT, well built DWELLINGS, with Back Buildings, in the Northwestern part of the city. Terms accommodating. Apply to M. HINCHMAN, Scrivener,
2 21 2t* No. 28 S. Seventh street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I Will Sell the Greater Part of my Finished Stock of

CABINET WARE,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

ON FRIDAY, 23d INSTANT,

Preparatory to Removing to the Building

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

See M. Thomas & Sons' Advertisement. [2 19 4trp

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

DUPLEX SKIRT.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade* or *house*, the *church*, *theatre* or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

*No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,*
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. *Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the* MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN *in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed in every case.* Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 17 6t

IMPORTANT CHANGES

IN THE

DIVIDEND PERIODS

OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accumulated Fund, . . . $2,000,000
Annual Income, . . . 1,000,000

PURELY MUTUAL.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

At the request of their numerous Policy-holders, this Society has determined to declare their

Dividends Annually in Cash.

The New Business of this Society for the past year,

($13,623,900)

Exceeds the New Business of any New York Company in any previous year. (See Superintendent Barnes' Report, 1865.)

This Society presents five modes of Dividing surplus, some of which are presented by no other LIFE COMPANY. (See circular.)

The Dividends may be applied to the payment of Premiums at the latter end of life, so that the Assured may be guaranteed against future payments on attaining a certain age.

Ordinary Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeitable after three years.

Hereafter, Dividends on the

FIRST ANNUAL PREMIUM

May be used as cash in the payment of the Second Annual Premium, and so on thereafter.

ECONOMY AND CARE IN MANAGEMENT.

The ratio of the Society's total expenditure to cash income is less than that of any of the older American Companies.

Policies granted on a single life to the extent of $25,000.

No extra charge for visiting Europe.

The success of this Society has not been equalled by any other Company either in this country or Europe, the Society's cash accumulation being

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

Greater than the most successful Company at the same period in its history.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE H. STEWART,
THOMAS A. BIDDLE,
THEODORE CUYLER,
WM. C. ALEXANDER, President
HENRY T. HYDE, Vice-President
HENRY YOUNG,
ROBT. L. KENNEDY,
JAMES LOW,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
L. C. HOPKINS,
BENJ. E. BATES,
R. L. MAITLAND,
JOHN T. MOORE,
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D. S. GREGORY,
CHARLES J. MARTIN,
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HENRY S. TERBELL,
S. W. TORREY,
PETER McMARTIN,
WILLIAM WALKER,
WILLIAM T. BLODGET,
JOHN SLADE,
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DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
ROBERT BLISS,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,
HENRY DAY,
ALANSON TRASK,
H. V. BUTLER,
DANIEL D. LORD,
ED. W. LAMBERT, M. D.,
E. J. HAWLEY,
SAMUEL HOLMES,
FRANCIS B. COOLEY,
JOSE F. NAVARRO.

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.

Applications received, and Agents appointed by

BETTS & REEVES,

General Agents for Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Jersey.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

1t PHILADELPHIA.

# NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
# BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1866.

To the Stockholders of the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

The following statements exhibit the Earnings and Expenses, during 1865, of the Railways and Canals owned and leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Treasurer's account annexed to this Report will show the financial condition of the Company.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
AND BRANCHES WORKED BY IT, EXCEPT THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

### EARNINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Passengers, First Class, - - | $4,055,872 06 | |
| From Emigrants, - | 118,320 81 | |
| | | $4,174,192 87 |
| From United States Troops, - - | | 1,278,844 69 |
| " " " Mails, - - | | 80,130 55 |
| From Expresses under Contract, - | 113,410 00 | |
| From Express Freight, | 370,313 85 | |
| | | 483,723 85 |
| From General Freight, - - | | 11,193,565 37 |
| From Miscellaneous Expenses, - | | 248,712 25 |
| Total earnings, - - - - | | $17,459,169 49 |

### EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Conducting Transportation.* | | |
| For Ordinary Expenditures, - - | $3,490,847 07 | |
| For Erection of Passenger and Freight Stations, and extension of existing Buildings, - - | 245,439 02 | |
| | | $3,736,286 09 |
| *Motive Power.* | | |
| For Ordinary Repairs and Renewals, including 11 new Engines, costing $284,142 12, charged to this account to meet depreciation, &c.; also, erection of the Machine Shop and Engine House at West Philadelphia, - | 3,268,957 76 | |
| For Additional Tools and Shop Machinery, chiefly outfit of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, - | 111,394 61 | |
| For additional Locomotives purchased for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and other Railroads, | 1,434,561 03 | |
| | | 4,814,913 40 |
| *Maintenance of Cars.* | | |
| *For Ordinary Repairs and Renewals, including the erection of the Car Shops at West Philadelphia, - - | $1,330,467 52 | |
| For additional Freight Cars, - - - | 146,403 56 | |
| For additional Passenger Cars, - | 180,754 31 | |
| | | 1,657,625 39 |
| *Maintenance of Road.* | | |
| For ordinary repairs of Railway, and renewals of Structures, - - | 2,625,520 35 | |
| For additional second track and sidings, - | 269,575 97 | |
| | | $2,895,096 32 |
| General Expenses, - - - - | | 166,137 34 |
| Total expenditures connected with the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including addition to the facilities for transportation on its own road and that of the Railroads it operates, - - | | $13,270,058 54 |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings, - - - - - | | $17,459,169 49 |
| Total ordinary expenses, - - | $10,881,930 04 | |
| Total extraordinary expenses, consisting of additional second track and sidings, additional Locomotives, Cars, &c., - | 2,388,128 50 | |
| | | 13,270,058 54 |
| Leaving a balance of - - | | $4,189,110 95 |

The gross revenue of the line for 1865 is equal to $48,768 62 per mile of main line of road, (358 miles) and exceeds in the aggregate that of 1864, $2,700,111 83.

This increase is $839,297 73 upon Passengers and Emigrants; $3,300 39 upon United States Mails; $831,566 05 upon ordinary and $138,312 73 on Express Freights; $767,070 72 upon United States Troops; and upon Miscellaneous Receipts $120,564 21.

The whole number of Passengers carried over the road during the year was 2,861,836, and the average distance traveled by each Passenger, 71 5-10th miles.

The number of tons of Freight moved (including 243,104 tons of Fuel, and other materials transported for the Company,) was 2,798,810, embracing 1,074,757 tons of Coal. The decrease in the Coal traffic is 12,022 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year 33,934 tons.

The ordinary expenditures for working and maintaining the Company's roads were $10,881,930 04, which is equal to 62 32-100ths per cent. of their revenues, or, including the expenditures for construction done on its own line, and the outfit of the Philadelphia and Erie and other Railroads, 76 6-100ths per cent.

The earnings of the Company's Canals were:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Susquehanna Division, - - | $140,912 38 |
| From Juniata Division, - - | 22,186 42 |
| From Western Division, (now abandoned,) - - - - - | 105 00 |
| From Miscellaneous Sources, - - | 17,811 58 |
| Total Earnings, - - - | $181,015 38 |

Against $308,615 23 in 1864.

The cost of maintaining, enlarging and operating the Canals was:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Susquehanna Division, - - | $183,779 36 |
| For Juniata Division, - - - | 87,268 69 |
| For Western Division, - - - | 8,795 46 |
| | $279,843 51 |

Showing a loss during 1865 of $98,828 13. This loss is wholly due to an extraordinary freshet that occurred in March last, upon all of the tributaries of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, causing a rise in the main river at Harrisburg, three feet above any previous flood upon record, destroying navigation upon the only profitable portion of the Company's Canal until July.

This Company has owned the Pennsylvania Canals since August, 1857, during which time they have yielded revenues amounting to $1,882,826 72, and have cost for repairs and renewals $1,886,208 73, showing a small loss in operating them up to the 1st ultimo. Included in these expenditures, however, is the cost of enlarging the Susquehanna Division, and rebuilding the structures upon the whole line, nearly all of which had been suffered to fall into decay by the original owner of these works. It is proposed to continue the enlargement of the Canal as far west as Huntingdon, to meet the demands of the coal traffic from the Broad Top and Allegheny coal fields, as fast as it can be done without trespassing upon the net revenues of the Railroad. This object could be effected at an earlier date by the organization of a separate Company for these works, and raising by a mortgage upon them the amount necessary for this enlargement. The Canal when so enlarged will be of increased importance in the development of the mineral resources of the interior, affording, as it will, the capacity for the passage of boats of double the present tonnage, with a comparatively slight increase in the cost of moving it to the transporter. As the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania are about twice the distance from tide water at Philadelphia that the anthracite coal fields of Schuylkill county are, this Company has felt the importance of thus affording a cheaper water transportation of the former article to this market.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1865 were:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Passengers, - - - - | $828,590 21 |
| " Troops, - - - - | 94,451 46 |
| " Freights, - - - - | 1,083,925 31 |
| " Express matter, - - - | 26,887 20 |
| " Mails, - - - - | 19,085 61 |
| " Miscellaneous sources, - - | 21,201 00 |
| Total earnings, - - - | $2,074,140 62 |

The operating expenses during the same period were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Conducting Transportation, - - | $537,517 74 | |
| For Motive Power, - - | 526,648 89 | |
| " Maintenance of Way, | 627,050 09 | |
| †" Maintenance of Cars, | 18,835 56 | |
| | $1,746,052 28 | |
| For 30 per cent. due on lease to meet interest on bonds, taxes, &c., - | 598,708 00 | |
| | | $2,344,760 29 |
| Showing a loss in operating the line, (including 30 per cent. of receipts to pay interest on the debt of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company,) and taxes, of - - - - - | | $270,619 49 |

This loss is largely due to the March freshet in the Susquehanna, already referred to as so destructive to the Canals, but still more disastrously felt throughout the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Five spans of superstructure of the Bridge at Williamsport, and one at Muncy, over the West Branch of this stream, were swept away by the force of the County and Toll Bridges driven against them by a rapid current. The whole line of Road from Sunbury to Erie presented innumerable evidences of the destructive effects of this flood—piers of bridges were undermined and destroyed—culverts swept out—banks broken, and the slopes of excavations and embankments badly washed.

The effects of this extraordinary flood in the streams followed or crossed by the Road, have shown that the changes made in its profile during the construction of its unfinished portions were judicious and that the location of the line is now such as to render it safe from serious disaster hereafter from a similar rise of waters. Most of the injury sustained was from insecure foundations to piers of bridges, insufficient drainage, too narrow banks, and the incomplete condition of the work generally, except to the superstructure of bridges, all of which would have passed uninjured but for the force with which other bridges were driven against them.

From a very natural desire to see this work in operation—which had been so many years in progress—the Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company opened the middle division of their line long before it was in a condition for effective service, and at the beginning of a winter of unusual severity; hence its business, small and unorganized, had to be conducted through a wilderness, unprovided with accommodations for labor, and with an undisciplined force at a very heavy increased cost to this Company. These difficulties, added to the increased cost of maintaining a line unfinished in all of its details, and the disastrous flood which followed the breaking up of winter, has resulted in the loss above stated, nearly all of which is properly chargeable to construction account.

The whole revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from its several lines, is as follows, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches, - - - - - | | $17,459,169 49 |
| From the Pennsylvania Canals, - | | 181,015 38 |
| " Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, - - - - - - | | 2,074,140 79 |
| | | $19,714,325 66 |
| And expenses of operating these lines: | | |
| Pennsylvania Railroad, ordinary, - - | $10,881,930 04 | |
| Pennsylvania Railroad, extraordinary, - | 2,388,128 50 | |
| Pennsylvania Canal, | 279,843 51 | |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, - - | 1,746,061 28 | |
| Thirty per cent. reserved to pay interest on debt of P. & E. R. R. Co., | 598,708 00 | |
| | | $15,891,671 33 |
| Balance, - - - - - | | $3,819,651 33 |
| The payments made during the year to the shareholders, of two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. each, the balance of interest and coupon accounts, the lease of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, taxes on dividends and coupons, ($515,433 01.) and the annual sum due to the State ($460,000) for the purchase of the Main Line, amounted to - - - - - - | | 3,597,496 98 |
| Leaving a surplus of - - | | $222,157 35 |

This result is exhibited after charging all expenditures for new work, and additional rolling stock, &c., amounting in the aggregate to $2,388,128 50, together with an instalment of $100,000 upon the principal of the debt due the State, and losses on leased railroads to expense account; which added to similar charges made during the last four years, gives $8,125,995 15 thus disposed of.

With a view to prevent an undue enlargement of the capital of the company, so difficult to restrain in corporate enterprises, all interest paid during the construction of the Company's Railroads, together with all discounts allowed upon bonds sold, and all doubtful investments have from time to time been charged to and paid out of the annual net revenues of the road. There is nothing therefore in the accounts of the company representing fictitious values; on the contrary, its property is worth in specie much more than it is represented at upon its books. The Main Line and branches of your Road were constructed under small contracts for cash, when labor was low and at rates fully one-half less than those now prevalent. In consequence of the conservative policy mentioned, the shareholders have from the day of payment of each instalment received six per cent. interest free of taxes upon their investment *from the net revenues of the Road* until May, 1862,* since which time the regular and extra dividends have averaged over eighteen per cent. per annum.

If the increase of Rolling Stock, &c., paid for from the net revenues of the road, as already stated, were added to the surplus profits as shown by the Treasurer's statement, it would exceed the original cost of the Company's Road and outfit between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, when finished with a single track and sidings.

The present condition of the Company's property, therefore, cannot but be viewed with great satisfaction by its shareholders. Estimated at its specie value it may be safely stated as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Main Line of Railway, Branches and Extensions, including Shops and Depots, Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, and Canal, - - | | $31,000,000 |
| Equipment of all the Company's Railways, - - - - - | | 8,000,000 |
| Real Estate, - - - - - | | 3,000,000 |
| Materials on hand, cash and cash balances, - - - - | | 3,500,000 |
| Investments in other Lines, - - | | 9,500,000 |
| | | $55,000,000 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital Stock, - - - | $20,000,000 | |
| Stock, Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, - - | 1,182,500 | |
| Funded Debt, - - - | 16,585,000 | |
| Bonds of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company ($700,000), and other obligations, say in all, - | 2,232,500 | |
| | | 40,000,000 |
| Surplus, - - - - - - | | $15,000,000 |

Which added to the Capital Stock would make its real value $35,000,000, instead of $20,000,000.

If this estimate was predicated upon the cost of creating this property at present values, it would present a much larger balance.

For the past two years the actual net revenues of the Company have been equal to legal interest upon one hundred millions of dollars; but in consequence of the abnormal condition of the traffic from which they were derived it has not been deemed prudent to fully represent them by an increase of capital stock. They have mainly been appropriated to the increase of the Company's property, and the amount thus disbursed charged to current expenses. In justification of this policy it will be borne in mind that the increase in the traffic of the line for the past four years is not due to a natural development of its business, but is mainly to be accounted for by the acts of the southern States, which, at the commencement of hostilities, immediately closed the markets of the southwest, heretofore enjoyed by the producers of the northwestern States, under the vain expectation that they would thus seduce the patriotic feelings of that section from its allegiance to the Union. This object signally failed, while the unusual demand for western products in Europe, that immediately followed, stimulated by high prices (enhanced by the continually increasing volume of the currency), threw this business upon the East and West trunk lines, which, at an early period, were reduced to *three*, by interruptions to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

This increase of traffic was quickly met by enlarging your equipment notwithstanding the high prices demanded for Rolling Stock, and a continued apprehension that an early termination of the rebellion might render the construction of many miles of sidings necessary for its accommodation while out of service. If the rebellion had ceased, as every indication seemed to warrant, in season for a full cotton crop during the past year, this would now, to a considerable extent, be the condition of things. But the Southern Planter having been required by the rebel Government to continue to devote his labor to raising provisions until too late to put in cultivation a crop for the past year, he has not yet become to a material extent a customer of the Northwest. The exhaustion produced by the long continuance of the war, added to the loss of this crop, has thus deterred the full transfer of traffic to its original channels, to a more distant period. Still, this diversion of freights, as small as it has been, is now felt in the reduced quantity and rates charged for transportation. At present neither of the trunk lines have their rolling stock for through traffic fully employed.

The capacity of the East and West Trunk lines, at present, is not only ample for the through traffic offering, but, with the addition of the new Road already opened from Erie, and the second tracks to the present lines now in progress, they will be found *largely* in excess of the business requirements of the country. Their construction during a period of low prices will prevent any competitor that may hereafter enter the field from meeting the contest upon equal terms.

Whatever may be the immediate effects of competition between railways, its ultimate results, when capital is brought into the contest in excess of the demand for its use, is to tax commodities with the increased interest which such capital in the end always exacts. Under the influence of a speculative feeling in England some years since, railways were built so largely in excess of the legitimate demand for their use, that with all the advantages of cheap labor and materials for operating them, the rates now charged are generally nearly twice those prevalent on similar lines in this country, while they still continue, in most cases, comparatively unremunerative to their shareholders.

As the cost of transportation is largely diminished by the quantity and regularity of the supply of freight, it follows that the local traffic of the State can be more cheaply accommodated by branch lines to the existing trunks (which occupy the only natural routes of intercommunication between the East and West within the State, and in the success of which the Commonwealth and the City of Philadelphia are deeply and directly interested) than in any other way. These branches can be located so as to accommodate a larger extent of country than additional through routes would afford.

At an early stage in the history of this Company its Directors, under the influence of an enlightened policy, by subscriptions to their stock, extended efficient aid to the construction of railways from its terminus to the sources of traffic in the West. The investment made in the Marietta and Cincinnati Line, from a misappropriation by that Company of the means thus furnished, proved unproductive, and it has long since been charged to profit and loss upon our books. The credit of the line between Pittsburg and Chicago, in which this Company held $816,000 of stock, also gave way in 1857, with eighty-two miles of its line west of Plymouth scarcely begun, bringing this large investment into great jeopardy. Your Directors, however, promptly agreed that this Company would furnish the iron required for the completion of the road, while the President, with the use of his individual credit and exertions, brought the whole line into early use, thereby not only saving the original investment, and largely increasing the traffic of this Company, but enabling it subsequently to dispose of its interest in the line at a profit. The result of this operation has been applied to the completion of the line between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, commenced under the patronage of the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, but abandoned after a much heavier expenditure of municipal bonds than of cash. The cost of completing this work, in consequence of the late period of the war at which it was commenced, has greatly exceeded our anticipations; but the outlay, it is believed, will eventually prove remunerative in its direct profits, as well as upon the traffic of our line, which has already felt its influence beneficially upon the current of travel since it was opened for use in October last.

In addition to the assistance afforded to these lines, and the completion of a second track of its own road, (except 11½ miles,) this Company has furnished the means for the extension of the Broad Top Railroad to Bloody Run; for the completion of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, between Tyrone and Lockhaven; the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad; the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, to Freeport, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, besides other lines of less extent, all of which have been brought into successful operation.

The Company is also extending its road to the Delaware river at Greenwich Point, in the city of Philadelphia, for the accommodation of the oil and other heavy traffic, from which line a short branch can connect with League Island, an object of much importance in the event of the General Government locating a Navy Yard at that point. It is also furnishing the means for the construction of a road to join the Philadelphia and Trenton Railway at Frankford, by which it is expected to return to the Philadelphia Division much of the business that has avoided this city, in consequence of interruptions to its transit through it. No new project has been undertaken during the year, except the conversion of the abandoned Canal below Freeport, into a railway, to connect with the Fort Wayne Railway, in Allegheny City. This line will be cheaply built, and it is believed that it will prove remunerative from its local business alone.

It is to this liberal and progressive policy that the prosperity of this Company is in a large measure due. The construction of these various works, and the large equipment purchased for them, have, in consequence of the high prices of labor and materials, required a much larger outlay than anticipated when they were undertaken. The unexpectedly large traffic during the past summer and autumn alone caused an immediate increase of equipment, &c., above our estimate, of over $1,200,000, and from present indications this will have to be increased this year for the accommodation of the Coal, Oil, and Lumber interests, a further sum of one and a quarter millions of dollars. The equipment for the through business seems to be sufficient.

The business of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is now nearly twice what it was estimated at when you were asked to authorize its lease, fully justifying the belief that its stock, at no distant period, will prove a remunerative investment.

The expenditures upon these several enterprises, including the equipment of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and other lines, have heretofore been met (without any material enlargement of the obligations of this Company) from the revenues of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and from the sale of securities received from those Companies; but the popularity and large supply of United States bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, continually pressed upon the market during the past year, has precluded the sale of even the best railway securities at ordinary rates. To meet future outlays, it may therefore be necessary to change, to some extent, the usual means for raising funds to meet the obligations of the Company.

The expenditures for new work (including equipment, &c., charged to expense account), amounted in 1865 to $6,010,287 12, which have been met from the surplus revenues of the road and the sale of securities held by the Company. The outlays for similar objects this year will not be less than $3,000,000.

After many years of unsuccessful efforts to induce the New York trunk lines to abandon their policy of committing a share of their freight business to private Freight Expresses, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of counteracting the diversion of traffic from its route, caused by these organizations, and to provide at least equal facilities for the merchants of Philadelphia, assented to the introduction of similar lines upon your railways. The cars to be provided at their own expense, and of a compromise gauge, that they might reach all important points in the West or Northwest without transhipment. These fast freight lines were to maintain agents in all the Western cities, who would personally superintend the prompt and proper delivery of freights, and see to the settlement of claims for damages or delays. The result has been to secure a class of business, without interfering with the ordinary tonnage of the Company, that has not heretofore been reached.

In consequence of partisan representations, originally made during an important litigation, and then shown to be false, having since been wantonly and industriously persisted in, from interested motives we feel it be due to you to reiterate, in as few words as possible, the policy which has ever governed the Directors in relation to the traffic over your line to and from Philadelphia and the West. Neither the inclinations of your Directors or Officers, or the interests of the Company, has permitted them to entertain for a single moment the policy of discriminating against the commercial or manufacturing prosperity of this city. On the contrary, the Company has always kept the prosperity of these interests steadily in view, *as conducing to its own;* and in this connection, has sacrificed many hundred thousand dollars in their support and defence. In the memorable contest between the East and West trunk lines, in 1859, the New York Railroad Companies attempted, by a reduction of their rates from and to New York, to those charged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from and to Philadelphia, to break up our discrimination in favor of this city. But these reductions were met by similar reductions on the part of this Company at Philadelphia, and the competition was thus continued on both sides by further reductions, until the losses became so heavy that the New York lines deemed it expedient to surrender the point contended for. Our Western connections participated in this contest, and in the final adjustment of rates that followed, the policy of a minimum discrimination in favor of Philadelphia was secured, as large as practicable, which differences have not, with the consent of this Company, been departed from, but from many points and at different periods have been very largely increased.

It is quite true that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may have carried freights upon the same day out of New York for less rates than from Philadelphia, while at other times the rates from Philadelphia are much less than the established differences would indicate. This is due to the vicious practice or want of system existing among Railway Companies for regulating rates, on through traffic under which they may be suddenly reduced or raised at one point before the act is communicated to the other. The rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad are always kept under the control of its officers, and whenever reductions are made by the New York lines they are promptly met at Philadelphia by the invariable policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This policy will of course require any competing line, old or new, to conform to it, but contracts to secure an object that both parties may be interested in violating can be of no value, however carefully drawn up. *The only security is in the dispositions of the controlling parties to meet the object desired.*

It is confidently affirmed that no case of seeming discrimination against Philadelphia has occurred, which, on examination, will not find its full explanation in the reductions of a rival line, or a comparison of rates of different dates.

The commercial and manufacturing interests of Philadelphia have been largely promoted by the operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the establishment by it of rates of freight already far below those anticipated when the work was undertaken. But this is not the only thing required to centre commerce in this city, as seems to be the general belief. The rates of freight have really but little to do with this question, provided they are fixed so as to meet fully the efforts of competing avenues to divert traffic from her route. The large receipts of the Company are the best evidence that such a diversion has not taken place. Mercantile enterprise must seize hold of the products of the West, so abundantly flowing over this avenue, and by its activity, aided by capital, purchase or secure by actual consignment, and ship them to other markets. There is no other way to add to the commerce of Philadelphia, and any movement to that end will meet the hearty cooperation of this Company.

If the advantages of locality possessed by this city are permitted to pass by unimproved by her merchants, they must not complain that those of the West seek other markets to sell and buy in. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has offered every facility to bring to the city the products of the Great West, as well as for their storage while here, and will feel deeply interested in any corresponding effort upon the part of our merchants and capitalists to avail themselves of the advantages thus provided.

Although this Company was organized only for the purpose of carrying freight and passengers to and from the interior and the West, yet it has repeatedly signified its disposition to aid in the establishment of a Steamship line between this port and Europe, that the necessity for sending western products to New York for shipment abroad might at least be diminished. This aid has been offered by subscription to the shares of a Company to be raised for that object, or by paying six per centum upon the amount of capital so invested, together with other valuable and important business facilities, and they still hope that the mercantile community will co-operate in such manner as to render this aid efficient. In the success and profitableness of such an enterprise, commenced and managed upon a proper basis, your Directors have no doubt, and with the consent of the shareholders, this Company will, unaided, establish such a line of steamers.

Since your last Annual Meeting, the General Superintendent of your Main Line of works (Enoch Lewis, Esq.) has resigned his office, a post which he had acceptably and efficiently filled for nearly six years. His successor, Edward H. Williams, Esq., has acted for nearly a year past as Assistant General Superintendent, and in that capacity has evinced qualities that it is believed will give to his administration a success equal to that of his predecessors.

The General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, Joseph D. Potts, Esq., has also left the service of the Company for more profitable employment elsewhere. His place has been filled by the appointment of Alfred L. Tyler, Esq., whose previous success in the management of Railroads commended him to the notice of your Directors.

The acknowledgments of the Board are due to the untiring efforts of the Officers of the Company generally, for the efficient manner that the business of the line, during the past year, has been conducted, notwithstanding the disorganization that existed in the labor of the country during the first half of the year.

By order of the Board.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

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*This includes $62,148 49 expended on cars in use on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

†In addition to this amount $62,148 49 was expended by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for repairs to the cars in use on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

* One dividend was passed during the financial crisis of 1857 to compensate for which three semi-annual dividends of four per cent. had been paid.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINE DIAMOND WORK.
WATCHES,
Of the most celebrated makers.
SILVER-WARE,
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety.
*REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.*
Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. 1220

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Phila.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. 103

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
*COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.*
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
*BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,*
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 12 1 8m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,*
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

5 20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style 1 29 mw 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, | N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, | HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, | JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 159 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $150,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.
James Brown, | Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, | Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis, | J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock, | John Woodside,
Wm. N. Needles, | Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, | J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States 5 per cent. loan, '71 | $95,000 00 |
| 120,000 | " 6 " " '81 | 128,100 00 |
| 200,000 | " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes | 194,375 00 |
| 100,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 90,558 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 58,250 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan | 112,812 50 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,000 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,750 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,750 00 |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia | 15,337 50 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,560 0 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,250 00 |
| 40,000 | Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call | 40,000 00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,900 00 |
| 170,700 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 170,700 0 |
| $1,036,850 | Par. Market value | $996,560 00 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000 00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurances made | 121,013 37 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 40,511 44 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5133. Estimated value | 2,910 00 |
| | Cash in Banks ..... $55,956 89<br>Cash in Drawer ..... 678 48 | 56,635 37 |
| | | $1,253,640 18 |

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, | J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, | Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, | H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand, | Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig, | James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, | Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, | Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000 00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 944,543 15 |
| Premiums | 1,162,308 81 |

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.
*LOSSES PAID SINCE* 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, | Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, | George Fales,
Samuel Grant, | Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, | Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t1231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, | Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, | Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, | T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, | William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, | Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney, | David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, | Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, | Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, | A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, | Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

## TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE IN NEW YORK.

### A German Woman Murders Her Three Children and Attempts to Kill Herself—Domestic Trouble the Cause of the Act.

The neighborhood of Forty-seventh street and Broadway was the scene, on Saturday evening, of a terrible tragedy, a German woman having, it is believed, murdered her three children, and then attempted suicide. News of the affair soon spread, and in a short time a large and excited crowd had gathered in the vicinity, each person having a different version of the case. The facts, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

About seven o'clock on the evening in question, John Roth, a German instrument-maker, returned to his home, a one-story shanty in Forty-seventh street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, and on entering the outer room, he found a woman named Anastatia Shotz, who had been living with him in the capacity of wife for some years past, though unmarried, lying upon a lounge. All efforts to rouse her were useless, and he then passed into the back room. Lying upon a bed were her three children, Caroline, aged six years; John, aged two-and-a-half years, and Willie, aged fifteen months. Their peculiar stillness startled him, and on making a closer examination he found that they were dead.

The horrified man at once rushed into the street and gave the alarm. A crowd soon collected, and notice of the affair was conveyed to the Twenty-second Precinct Station House, but a short distance from the scene of the occurrence. Roundsman McMurray with some officers was at once despatched to the place, and Drs. J. Lewis Smith and Robert Stewart summoned. On their arrival they examined the children and pronounced them quite dead, and then turned their attention to the woman. Recourse was had to the stomach pump, under the supposition that she had poisoned the children and then attempted her own life in the same manner. No trace of poison could be found, nor were there any traces of food, showing that the deceased had not partaken of nourishment for some hours previous to the commission of the act.

The exact means by which the children came to their death could not be determined by the physicians. The bodies were not distorted, as would have been the case had poison been used, nor were any traces of violence visible. It was the impression that they had been suffocated in some manner.

Mr. Roth, on being questioned, could only assign one reason for the commission of the act. For some time past the woman has been rather extravagant, and he has remonstrated with her upon the subject. A *few* days since he gave her a $20 bill, and she subsequently informed him that she had lost it. This he discovered to be an untruth, and on speaking to her about the matter she became much excited, and mutual recriminations followed. Since then she has seemed very low-spirited, and, without doubt, while in this state of mind, she conceived and executed the terrible crime.

The two younger children are the fruit of the illicit cohabitation of these persons. The girl, Caroline, was born while the woman was living with her husband. The latter is again married, and is at present living in another part of the city.

The woman is of medium height, and aged twenty-six years. Yesterday morning she was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition. In the opinion of Dr. Smith, one of the physicians who was called in soon after the commission of the act, and who visited the woman after her removal to the hospital, her mental powers are completely prostrated, and it is doubtful if she will ever recover the use of her faculties.

Coroner Wildey has been notified to hold an inquest. Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., will make a post mortem examination, and the exact cause of death will then be made known. At present the case is involved in much mystery.—*New York Tribune of yesterday.*

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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

*WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY*

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

**Electricity in all its Various Forms administered for the cure of Chronic Diseases.**

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. A most innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No. 51 N Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

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AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., May be obtained at current rates. 2 1 1

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## ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

## GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success, the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the Electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization, we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possesses the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

*The most satisfactory results follow our treatment.* In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

*One very important feature* of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice.

TO LADIES.—Our treatment is eminently successful in female diseases. Mrs. C. H. BOLLES gives her valuable services to all lady patients. Having cured during the last twelve years FIVE THOUSAND females suffering with every form of disease peculiar to their sex, her ability to cure is well established. Her great experience recommends her to the suffering of her sex.

REFERENCE.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

George Grant, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. Z. Desilver, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General Pleasonton, U. S. Army.
Hon David Wilmot, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge Capron, New York city.
Rev. Dr. Marshall of Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwin Forrest, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. Hall, of Philadelphia.
Rev. Daniel Clark, Illinois
Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
George H. Earle, Attorney at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, No. 707 Sansom st.
Dr. George W. Freed, Lancaster city, Pa.
Dr. Wm. B. Brown, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. Mallory, Norristown, Pa.
Albert H. Nicolay No. 52 William st., New York city.
C. Cummings, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. Shurtleff No. 3722 Market street
John M. Buist No. 1323 South Broad street
G. W. Merchant, Germantown, Philadelphia.

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our new mode of applying Electricity and its different modifications in the cure of all diseases.

The old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city, are especially invited to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may be enabled to treat disease with much more success and produce cures in one-half the time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

**DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,**
**No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,**
2 15 10t] PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—We will remove to the spacious building No. 1230 WALNUT Street about the 26th of this month, our present building being too small for our extensive practice. DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD.

---

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the
New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

---

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY
OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL
TO NEW. 11 64m

---

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

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## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY GULF States, No. 188 JULIA street, New Orleans, La., February 10, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, February 24, 1866, for the following SUBSISTENCE STORES for the use of the United States Army, viz.:—

POTATOES of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required during the months of March and April, in good ordinary, well-coopered barrels, head-lined.

ONIONS of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required during the months of March and April, in good ordinary, well-coopered barrels, head lined.

Separate proposals in duplicate must be made for each article, and bidders may propose for one or both.

The bids must state the price per pound at which it is proposed to furnish the article.

The cost of the packages to be included in the price of the article, each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, and delivered at such times as the Government may require, at the Commissary Depot, Orleans Press, corner of Hunter and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La.

The Potatoes and Onions will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and the weight verified by the Government scales at the Subsistence Depot.

No bids will be considered without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

Payments to be made in certificates of indebtedness at the end of the month.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Proposals for Potatoes and Onions."

A. BECKWITH,
2 19 5t Brevet Brigadier-General and Sp't C. S.

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OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, February 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with ONE THOUSAND (1000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this depot as Nos. 1 and 2 (500 barrels of each grade), and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head-lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground and of a superior quality.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, indorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. I. BRIDGES,
2 19 6t Brevet Major C. S. V.

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL with the following packing boxes, as may be required:—

500 W. boxes,
300 bootee boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and specifications as to size, kind, etc, can seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind proposed to be delivered.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Boxes," stating the particular kind bid for.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 4t Philadelphia Depot.

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PROPOSALS FOR SOAP.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'RY GULF STATES, No. 188 JULIA Street, NEW ORLEANS, La., February 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 80,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.

No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.

The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of purchase.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.

It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.

Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."

A. BECKWITH,
2 13 11t Brevet Brig.-General and Sup't C S.

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GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C S U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

---

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La."

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

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## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND COMMISSARY PROPERTY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No 401 N. SIXTEENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at the Government Storehouse, No. 401 N. SIXTEENTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following condemned Subsistence Stores and Commissary Property:—

STORES.

1245 lbs. Bacon Shoulders, 4899 lbs. Beans, 8589 lbs. Hard Bread, 250 lbs. Hams.

PROPERTY.

Commissary Chests,
Spring Balances,
Liquid Measures,
Dry Measures,
Faucets,
Funnels,
Molasses Gates,
Scoops,
Cleavers,
Hatchets,
Hammers,
Meat-saws,
Meat-hooks,
Butcher-knives,
Butcher-steels,
Tap-borers,
Head-raisers,
Vises,
Punches,
Adzes,
Gimlets,
Drivers,
Bung-starters,
Bung-screws,
Sieves,
Ladles,
Bake-pans,
Pan-peels,
Cauldrons,
Grate bars,
Coffee-mills,
Whetstones,
Platform-scales,
Beam-scales,
Counter-scales, etc etc.

Most of the above articles are fit for use, and can be seen for two days previous to the sale.

Payment to be made in Government funds at time of sale and goods to be removed as soon as practicable thereafter. By order of

General C. L. KILBURN,
A. C. G. S. and Depot Commissary.
G. BOLTON NEWTON,
2 20 7t Brevet Major and C. S. V.

---

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at ALEXANDRIA, Va., under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Drills,
Adzes,
Augers,
Vises,
Bitts,
Broadaxes,
Chisels,
Hammers,
Grindstones,
Saws,
Squares,
Chests,
Knives,
Burring, Folding, Grooving, Turning, Wiring, and Tire-bending Machines;
Corn Mills,
Burr Mill-stones,
Printing Press, with Type and Font,
Hand Trucks,
Hay Cutters,
Hay Press,
Corn Sheller,
Fanning Mills,
Tents,
Axes,
Chairs,
Desks,
Stoves,
Ovens,
Cots,
Cauldrons,
Ox Yokes,
Chains,
Harness,
Saddles,
Halters,
Wagon Covers,
Buckets,
Drugs and Paints,
Horse Medicines,
Hammer,
B S Bellows,
Shovels,
Hose,
Hand Sail,
Paulins,
Soda Fountain,
Barrels,
Window and Door Frames,
Doors,
Ladders,
Window Sash,
Anchor,
Sugar Mill,
Brooms,
Portable Forges,
9 Ambulances,
6 Spring Wagons,
2 Medical Wagons,
1 One-horse Wagon,
Rope,
Glass,
Iron,
Copper,
Lead,
Lead Pipe,
Cylinder Brick, etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
2 17 8t Depot of Washington.

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EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 19, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of NEW AND WORN SUPPLIES, comprising—

Axes,
Boots,
Bootees,
Buttons,
Coats,
Coat Straps,
Camp Colors and Cases,
Caps,
Cap Covers and Capes,
Canteens,
Drawers,
Epaulettes,
Flags,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,
Hatchets and Handles,
Haversacks,
Hat Ornaments,
Iron Bedsteads,
Iron Pots,
Jackets,
Knapsacks,
Kettles,
Leggins,
Mittens,
Mess Pans,
Numbers,
Pillow Cases,
Pompons,
Shirts,
Stockings,
Scales
Spades,
Shovels,
Sweat Leathers,
Silk—Blue and Scarlet,
Tents—about 5000 Cotton and Linen,
Tent Flies,
Talmas.

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at this Office.

The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
2 12 9t Philadelphia Depot.

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SALE OF HARNESS.—ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described HARNESS, viz.:—

729 single sets lead-mule harness, worn.
472 single sets wheel-mule harness, worn.
42 single sets lead-horse harness, good.
55 single sets wheel-horse harness, good.
50 single sets lead-ambulance harness, good
211 single sets wheel-ambulance harness, worn.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
2 21 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

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SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. D., February 17, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E Streets, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Bedding, Clothing, and Furniture. A large quantity of Hair Mattresses will be sold.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchasers will be allowed forty-eight hours to remove their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
2 19 4t Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

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SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Shirts | 40,000 |
| Drawers | 20,000 |
| Socks, pairs | 20,000 |
| Slippers, pairs | 30,000 |
| Gowns | 30,000 |
| Bed-sacks | 20,000 |
| Pillow-ticks | 10,000 |
| Pillows, Hair | 4,000 |
| Towels, Hand | 10,000 |

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

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## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Captain A. M. Cummings, A. Q. M.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the Government wharf, south side of basin, the following named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz:—

THE "ESCORT."

Side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "MANHATTAN."

Side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 55 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels. She is in good order and well found in all her outfits.

THE "JOHN FARRON."

Side-wheel steamer of 214 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains, and general outfits.

THE "PEONIC."

Side wheel steamer of 213 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine, and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

THE "HUGH JENKINS."

Side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1200 barrels; machinery in good condition and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE "STAR."

Side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo 1000 barrels; vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

THE "BALLOON."

Side wheel steamer of 264 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant effects in all departments on board for immediate use.

THE "IOLAS."

Side-wheel steamer of 164 7-95 tons wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all 38 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, etc. etc.

THE "JAMES JEROME."

Screw steamer of 168 93-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "CECIL."

Side-wheel steamer of 130 tons wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "L. G. CANNON."

Screw steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft, 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "IRONSIDES."

Screw steamer of 192 tons; iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

THE "FANNY GARNER."

Screw steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "TIGRESS."

Screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine, and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "KATE."

Screw tug-boat of 35 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well founded in all her outfits.

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

ONE IRON RUDDER,

Made of 2½ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on the back; made of the best material, and in the most thorough manner.

This Rudder was made for steamer "L. G. Cannon," but not found necessary for her use.

ONE SUPERIOR TUBULAR BOILER.

Taken from the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole and Hunt's yard, foot of Thames street, 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This Boiler is in complete order, and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin:—

Superior Chronometers,
Marine Glasses,
Metallic Life-boats,
Manilla Ropes,
Engineers' Tools,
Ship Stores,
Ship Furniture,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this Depot.

The above named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 9t Middle Military Department.

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IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE SALE OF STEAMERS, WE WILL SELL STEAM FERRY BOAT "BALTIMORE," STEAM PROPELLER "THOMAS SWANN," STEAM PROPELLER "CONGRESS," as follows:—

The Steam Ferry Boat "BALTIMORE," side-wheel double-end ferry boat, of 464 tons. Length on deck, over all, 133 feet 4 inches; beam, 32 feet; over all, 51 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; has one low-pressure beam engine, diameter of cylinder 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; draught, 8 feet; hull in perfect order, iron fastened, and metalled in 1863; well found in chains, anchors, fasts, boats, and life-preservers; engine and boiler also in perfect order, and now ready for service; with everything on board that the law requires, having been inspected by a Government inspector during the last month.

The steam propeller "THOMAS SWANN," of 365 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled; length on deck, 120 feet 6 inches; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 11 inches; draft, 8 feet 4 inches; has one direct acting low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston 30 inches. Boiler, machinery, and hull all in perfect order, and well found in anchors, chains, tools, boats, life-preservers, etc., and everything the law requires, with bedding, furniture, and crockery, and cooking utensils for twenty-four persons; now ready for sea having been fitted up and inspected by a Government inspector during the last two months. Capacity for carrying 2500 round barrels.

The Steam Propeller "CONGRESS," of 472 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened; length on deck, 130 feet; beam 25 feet 5 inches; depth of lower hold, 11 feet; between decks, 7 feet 3 inches; draught, 9 feet 6 inches. Built in 1863; has three masts, with fore and aft sails, in good order. Hull, engine, and boiler in perfect order, and well supplied with anchors, chains, tools, boats, and life-preservers. Capacity for freight, 4000 barrels, having been fitted up the last two months, with full complement of bedding, furniture, crockery, utensils for 24 persons. Now ready for sea, and inspected by a Government inspector in the last two months.

ADREON & CO.,
2 21 7t Auctioneers.

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## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 113 Camp street:—

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian" registered 396 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Huzzar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles" registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 630 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Holcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 324 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 324 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 70 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Ferry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H D Adams" registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 340 tons.
Model barge "Colonel Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

Terms—Cash in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 14t Military Division of the Gulf.

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SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, sulphuric, 500 lbs.,
Alcohol, 500 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,
Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

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SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, STEAM ENGINE, TELEGRAPH MATERIAL, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 3, on NEW YORK Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC., consisting of—

Buckets,
Boilers,
Cots,
Cauldrons,
Kettles,
Pans,
Stoves,
Shovels,
Chairs,
Chests,
Desks,
Wardrobes,
Lounges,
Letter Presses,
Spittoons,
Tables,
Window Shades,
Doors,
Window Frames,
Augers,
Chisels,
Files,
Hatchets,
Hammers,
Saws,
Wheelbarrows,
Grindstones,
Fire Hose,
Ladders,
Paulins,
Pork Barrels,
Gas Generators,
Rags,
Rope,
Trucks,
1 Steam Engine, complete, belonging to a Washing Machine, etc.

Together with a lot of TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL, consisting of—

86 Reel Barrows,
40 Beardslee's Signal Telegraph Instruments, with Chests;
43 Wire Reels,
59 Gears for do.,
115 Reel Stands,
40 Reel Handles,
69 Straps for Reel Barrows.

The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-General and Chief Quartermaster,
2 13 8t Depot of Washington.

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OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Delaware, February 12th, 1866.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES.

All good and serviceable.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at WILMINGTON, Delaware, on

FRIDAY, the 23d of February,
FRIDAY, the 2d of March,

Two hundred serviceable MULES.

One hundred on each day of sale.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
2 14 14t Captain and A. Q. M.

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GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES, ETC. ETC.

Much of this Harness is new all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes, Wholesale or Retail.

GREAT BARGAINS.

PITKIN & CO.,
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street

# EUROPE.

## The French Senate's Address to Napoleon on the Mexican Question.

### ESCAPE OF A PERUVIAN IRON-CLAD FROM BREST.

### Pareja's Last Letter to His Countrymen.

### He Condemns the Chilian War and Advises His Countrymen to Make the Earliest Possible Peace.

### ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### The Mexican Crisis.

A DEMONSTRATION IN THE FRENCH SENATE—STRONGLY WORDED ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR, ETC. ETC

*Paris (Feb 6) Telegrams to London Press.*

The draft of the address in reply to the speech from the throne was brought forward in to-day's sitting of the Senate. With regard to the Mexican question the address of the Senate says:—

Your Majesty informs us that the memorable expedition to Mexico approaches its termination. This is announcing to satisfied France that the protection of her commercial interests is assured in a vast and wealthy market now restored to security. As regards the United States, it, from misconception, the presence of the French flag in America appears to them less opportune than at a previous and most illustrious period of their history, the firm tone of the communications made by your Majesty's Government has demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not decide us to withdraw. France is accustomed to move only at her own time, but she nevertheless wishes to remember the ancient friendship between herself and the United States. What your Majesty asks of the United States is neutrality and observance of international law.

### The Chilian War.

ESCAPE OF THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLAD "HUESCAR" FROM BREST—EXTRAORDINARY LETTER OF AD[illegible] PAREJA'S.

*Correspondence London Globe.*

*Paris (Feb. 6.* [illegible]d by the semi-official *Patrie*, We are inform[illegible] [illegible]vernment had not laid a that it the French [illegible] iron-clad *Huescar* in detainer on the Peruvian [illegible] from a want of the harbor of Brest, it was no[illegible] [illegible]tunately, full intention to do so; but, [illegible] [illegible]ere while some circumlocutory preliminaries were going on, the craft, built by Messrs. Laird & Co., managed to get off, and is just now on the high seas. The journal in question indulges in prodigal abuse of these shipbuilders, and of the British Admiralty for not checking their operations.

*From the London Times, February 8.*

A letter received from our Southampton correspondent contains a translation of a letter written by the late Admiral Pareja, just before his suicide, to a friend in Europe:—

"ON BOARD THE VILLA DE MADRID AT VALPARAISO, November, 1865.—This letter will convey to you the news of my death. The errors of judgment, and not of will, with which I have unfortunately misguided the Government of my Queen, cannot have any other expiation. I have been prejudiced and unjust towards Tavira. Request him to pardon me. He did know this republic better than anybody else, and his advice and proceedings were safe and sound. It is the interest of our country to embrace the first moment to make peace with Chili.

"I am your affectionate——,

"J. M. PAREJA."

A translation of the preceding letter, we are informed, was communicated by an intimate friend of the late Admiral. The original must have been already exhibited to the Queen of Spain or some member of her Cabinet. The letter fully confirms the opinion which the statesmen and the press of all nations have pronounced upon the unjustifiable provocation of Spain to the Republic of Chili. Admiral Pareja, in a moment of jealousy or ambition, had inflicted the calamity of war upon two friendly nations. He did not know how to remedy the evil, or to extricate himself from that grave responsibility which he had incurred, and, overwhelmed by repentance and grief, or thinking himself in the way to the restoration of peace, he took the rash determination to put an end to his life.

PRIVATEERING—A PROCLAMATION.

*From the London Shipping Gazette, February 6.*

The Civil Governor of the Province of Cadiz has issued the following proclamation:—

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent me the subjoined communication:—

The Minister of her Majesty at London informs me by telegram of the 18th:—

"On the 23d of December, by despatch and telegram, I gave intelligence of the departure of the *Eagle*, privateer. Since then I learned nothing. Yesterday the *Huescar* left Liverpool under the Peruvian flag, having on board the crew of the *Shenandoah*, under Captain Salcedo, with Armstrong guns. Although in the service of Peru, this vessel is Chilian. It is said that she is going to the coasts of Spain. At Glasgow, the fitting out of the two vessels, which I have already mentioned, is continuing. I make these facts known to you in order that the news being transmitted to the naval authorities they may be able to warn in time merchant captains about to put to sea, making known to them the existence of the privateers, so that they may navigate with precaution, without prejudice to the measures adopted by the Government for their protection. The privateers referred to are screw-vessels of 1200 tons; their speed is twelve to thirteen miles; they carry two large Armstrong guns on pivots. Be pleased to give the widest circulation possible to this notification, in order that the facts may be known to the mercantile navy.

"ENRIQUE DE CISNEROS, Governor.

"Cadiz, January 24, 1866."

Intelligence has arrived from Madrid in confirmation of the above; also, that the Government has taken measures against the dangers with which the merchant navy is threatened. It is thought here that the Government would do well to arm all the good steamers in the merchant navy. They did excellent service in the last African expedition, and would, no doubt, be glad of the opportunity of supporting the honor of the national flag.

### The British Parliament.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

*From the London Times, February 7.*

The Prince and Princess of Wales—the Prince in the full uniform of a general officer, and the Princess tastefully attired in a dress of white tulle, trimmed with black lace, wearing a tiara of diamonds and a long flowing veil of white gauze—entered side by side. At two o'clock precisely Black Rod made a signal to the Lord Chancellor, at which the whole assembly rose. In less than six minutes the door, to the right of the throne was flung open, and preceded by a long train of halberdiers, buffetiers, and other officials, entered the Majesty of England.

Her Majesty was attired in half mourning, and walked with slow steps to the throne, followed by the great Officers of State—the Marquis of Lansdowne, bearing the Crown upon a cushion; the Duke of Argyll, holding the Sword of State; the Marquis of Winchester, supporting the Cap of Maintenance, and several other nobles performing their appointed functions. Her Majesty stopped for a moment at the foot of the steps to shake hands with the Princess of Wales, who, in common with the whole assemblage, had risen on her entrance. The Queen wore a black—some said a deep purple—velvet robe, which, whether it were purple or black, looked intensely black in the dim light of the chamber, trimmed with white miniver, and a white lace cap *a la Marie Stuart*, to the portraits of which unfortunate lady she bore in this attire a remarkable similitude. Around her neck she wore a collar of brilliants, and over her breast the blue riband of the Order of the Garter. Other ornaments she had none, and looked in this simple and highly becoming costume "every inch a Queen," and far more picturesque and regal than if she had worn the royal robes that had become so distasteful to her. During the interval that elapsed between the summons of the Commons and the reply, the Queen sat silent and motionless, with her eyes fixed upon the ground. She seemed to take no heed of the brilliant assemblage around her, but to be wholly absorbed in melancholy meditation. Even when the Commons rushed helter skelter, like a mob of schoolboys, to the bar, with pushings and strivings unseemly to witness among gentlemen, but which seem to be considered an essential part of of the day's performances, her Majesty took no notice of the interruption, and never once lifted her gaze from the ground.

THE SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor read the royal speech, the more important passages of which were as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—It is with great satisfaction that I have recourse to your assistance and advice. * * * *

My relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory, and I see no cause to fear any disturbance of the general peace.

The meeting of the fleets of France and England in the ports of the respective countries has tended to cement the amity of the two nations, and to prove to the world their friendly concert in the promotion of peace.

I have observed with satisfaction that the United States, after terminating successfully the severe struggle in which they were so long engaged, are wisely repairing the ravages of civil war. The abolition of slavery is an event calling forth the cordial sympathies and congratulations of this country, which has always been foremost in showing its abhorrence of an institution repugnant to every feeling of justice and humanity.

I have at the same time the satisfaction to inform you that the exertions and perseverance of my naval squadron have reduced the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa within very narrow limits.

A correspondence has taken place between my Government and that of the United States with respect to injuries inflicted on American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag. Copies of this correspondence will be laid before you.

The renewal of the diplomatic relations with Brazil has given me much satisfaction, and I acknowledge with pleasure that the good offices of my ally, the King of Portugal, have contributed essentially to this happy result.

I have to regret the interruption of peace between Spain and Chili. The good offices of my Government, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of the French, have been accepted by Spain, and it is my earnest hope that the causes of disagreement may be removed in a manner honorable and satisfactory to both countries.

The negotiations which have been long pending in Japan and which have been conducted with great ability by my Minister in that country, in conjunction with the representatives of my allies in Japan, have been brought to a conclusion which merits my entire approbation. The existing treaties have been ratified by the Mikado. It has been stipulated that the tariff shall be revised in a manner favorable to commerce, and that the indemnity due under the convention of October, 1864, shall be punctually discharged.

I have concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Austria which I trust will open to that Empire the blessings of extended commerce, and be productive of important benefits to both countries.

The deplorable events which have occurred in the Island of Jamaica have induced me to provide at once for an impartial inquiry, and for the due maintenance of authority during that inquiry, by appointing a distinguished military officer as Governor and Commander of the forces. I have given him the assistance of two able and learned commissioners, who will aid him in examining into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the recent outbreak, and the measures adopted in the course of its suppression.

The Legislature of Jamaica has proposed that the present political Constitution of the Island should be replaced by a new form of government. A bill upon this subject will be submitted for your consideration. Papers on these occurrences will be laid before you. Papers on the present state of New Zealand will be laid before you. I have given directions for the return to this country of the greater portion of my regular forces employed in that colony.

I watch with interest the proceedings which are still in progress in British North America with a view to a closer union among the provinces, and I continue to attach great importance to that object.

A conspiracy, adverse alike to authority, property and religion, and disapproved and condemned alike by all who are interested in their maintenance without distinction of creed or class, has unhappily appeared in Ireland. The constitutional power of the ordinary tribunals has been exerted for its repression, and the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially vindicated.

# BRAZIL.

### Visit of the Emperor to the "Monadnock."

RIO JANEIRO, January 9, 1866.—Really I have nothing to write about, save the visit of the Emperor to the monitor *Monadnock*, which took place to-day. At eleven o'clock his Imperial Majesty's yacht arrived nearly alongside, towing a rowboat, into which his Majesty and suite entered and thence transferred themselves to the *Monadnock*.

On the Imperial party entering the small boat the vessels of war and the forts belched forth a salute. It is unnecessary to state that in this the American war vessels had the lion's share. His Majesty was accompanied by his son-in-law, the Conde d'Eu, and his officers of State, and his household. He was received by Commodore Rodgers and Lieutenant Commander Bunce, commanding the *Monadnock*, the yards of the several vessels of war in port being manned.

His Majesty passed around the vessel on deck, followed by his suite and courtiers. After this his Majesty inspected the interior of the two turrets, and listened with much attention to the explanation given him in regard to the system of pointing the guns. The turrets were made to revolve and two guns were fired therefrom, in illustration of the explanations made. It may be observed that the charge of powder was only fifteen pounds, while the full charge is sixty pounds.

After exploring the mysteries of the engine room and lower deeps, the Imperial party partook of refreshments in the cabin of Captain Bunce, when sentiments of respect between the two nations were interchanged. His Majesty and attendants left under another salvo of artillery, after a pleasant visit of about two hours. His Majesty expressed himself highly satisfied with his visit.

Officers of the *Monadnock* inform me that she behaved splendidly all the way out.

UNITED STATES VESSELS-OF-WAR IN PORT.

Since my last the following United States steamers have arrived:—Flagship *Vanderbilt*, *Powhatan*, *Tuscarora*, and *Monadnock*. The *Brooklyn* is expected every day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

### AMUSEMENTS.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—*Lucretia Borgia* was repeated to an overflowing audience and received with enthusiasm. Although we cannot say with a contemporary that the singing was at all horticultural, there being not even "luscious peaches" on the banqueting table nor any "spring flowers" whatever, we think that the public was fairly satisfied with Mrs. Davis' fine, rich voice, without any metaphor whatever. Mr. Waterman was in better voice than the last time. Miss Denegre met with great success. She should cultivate her lower notes, for as a contra to she has not power enough in the *notes de poitrine*. Altogether, these operas of Perelli's are one of the finest proofs of our advanced artistic civilization showing that music as an art is becoming familiar to us as one of our household gods. Mrs. Davis was most magnificently dressed in regal and ducal robes. The audience was most elegant and appreciative. The next opera will be *Maria de Rohan*.

THE PRINTERS' BALL.—Typographical Union, No. 2, of this city, will give their annual fancy and citizens' dress ball, at Musical Fund Hall, on Monday evening, March 5. The previous terpsichorean soirees of the disciples of Faust and Gutenberg have been very pleasant, and it is the intention of the managers of the present affair to make it the most enjoyable and successful of all that have preceded it. The proceeds will be used for a good purpose—that of advancing the best interests of the craft.

# FOURTH EDITION

## WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS.

### A Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

### THE LOUISIANA FREEDMEN.

### Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

**Ferocious Washingtonians.**

A serious disturbance occurred in the northern portion of the city to-day in consequence of a report that a colored man, named Alfred Lee, had, in a dispute with a white man, named Bradley, drawn a knife on the latter.

A desperate mob pursued Lee, threatening to lynch him, but he was protected by the police, and on his being taken to the police station it was proved that he was not at fault, and he was discharged.

**Misplaced Confidence.**

The confidence of Speaker Colfax that the President would sign the Freedmen's bill has been so implicit, that he wagered a box of cigars with a prominent member from Connecticut, asserting at the time that he had conversed with the President and had been made aware of his views. This morning the cigars were found on the desk of the member, endorsed—"From a victim of misplaced confidence." It is proper to say that the Speaker was not alone here in his chagrin and disappointment.

**The President and the Louisiana Freedmen.**

It has now come to light that the instructions under which the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana was so completely disrupted in November, its three hundred schools brought to a close soon afterwards, the freedmen and discharged colored soldiers arrested as vagrants in the streets of New Orleans, without trial or process of law, and the orphans of freedmen returned to former slaveholders as apprentices, were imparted by the President himself, and that General Fullerton acted in accordance with Executive instructions.

**Consuls Recognized.**

The President has recognized Johann H. Hargieo Consul of Bremen at Philadelphia, and Lau Kruttschmitt Consul of Prussia at New Orleans.

**Condition of Mississippi.**

The Freedman's Bureau has reports from Mississippi that the lower class of whites show great animosity to the agents of the Government. Crime exists to an alarming extent, and the State and municipal authorities seem to lack the boldness and energy necessary to protect citizens from the operation of these lawless desperadoes.

# CONGRESS.

**House of Representatives.**

WASHINGTON, February 21.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) caused to be read a telegram from Columbus, Ohio, giving the resolutions of the caucus of Union members of the Legislature, recognizing in the action of the Union representatives in Congress an exposition of their principles, etc.

The House, by a vote of 108 yeas against 37 nays, laid on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the late rebellious States, until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such representation.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) called up the contested election case from Indiana, as reported by the Committee on Elections, concluding with a resolution, that Daniel W. Voorhees is not entitled to the seat now held by him, but that Henry L. Washb[illegible] to the seat.

### The Fenian Congress at Pittsburg—Roberts Resigns in favor of General Sweeney.

PITTSBURG, February 21.—The Fenian Congress assembled this morning and approved yesterday's business. The Committee on Credentials reported the arrival of additional members.

A message from President Roberts was read and unanimously received. President Roberts resigns his position and recommends General Sweeney's election to the Presidency.

### Wreck of the British Barque "Halifax."

BOSTON, February 21.—The British barque *Halifax*, hence for Halifax, was wrecked on Saturday night near Cape Sable. The passengers and crew, together with the cargo, were saved. The vessel is a total loss.

### Arrival of the "Europa."

BOSTON, February 21.—The steamship *Europa* has arrived at this port. Her mails will reach New York this evening.

### The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Cumberland preferred, 44; Illinois Central, 113½; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 91½; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 101½; Canton Company, 44; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 78½; Erie, 79½; Treasury 7·30s, 99½; 5·20s, 103; Gold, 137.

DELEGATES TO THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The following are the names of the delegates elected yesterday to attend the Union State Convention, which convenes at Harrisburg on the 7th of March next, to nominate a Union candidate for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:—

SENATORIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Robert T. Gill. | 3. William B. Mann. |
| 2. A. C. Roberts. | 4. George Connell. |

REPRESENTATIVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 William G. Moulchael | 10. R. M. Evans. |
| 2 George Shaeffer. | 11 S. S Armstrong. |
| 3 George Shutz. | 12. John Lamon. |
| 4. Joseph Moore. | 13 Enos Rener. |
| 5. Robert P. King. | 14 James Allison. |
| 6. John L Hill. | 15 W. J. White. |
| 7 H. A. Delaney. | 16 Thomas Dutton. |
| 8 A. H Franciscus. | 17 Thomas Dickerson. |
| 9 James Porter. | 18 Chas Thompson Jones. |

It is understood that the delegation will stand as follows for Governor:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Ketchum | 16 |
| Geary | 5 |
| Moorhead | 1 |

SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Major-General Carl Shurz lectures before the Society on to-morrow evening, his subject being "The Problem of the Day." General Shurz is an eloquent speaker, and ought to have a crowded house.

### Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $600 U S '81's | 104¼ | 100 sh Maple Sh. | 4½ |
| $500 U S 7 30s Aug. | 99½ | 100 sh Union Canl pf. | 5 |
| $200 do....June | 99½ | 100 sh Hest'v'e R. | 84½ |
| $800 do....June | 99½ | 100 sh Reading ..b30 | 50½ |
| $1000 Penna 5s | 85½ | 100 sh do.....b30. | 50½ |
| 100 sh Catawissa pf.. | 36½ | 100 sh do......b30 | 50½ |
| 100 sh Catawissa | 25½ | 100 sh do......s5. | 50½ |
| 20 sh Lehigh Nav.. | 52½ | 6 sh Ph & Tren. | 116 |

There was no second Board on account of the death of Joseph J. Redner.

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

**A PATENT TESTER** is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

**CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.**

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

**ONE POUND BROWNED** in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
*HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.*
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
**HYDE & TINGLEY,**
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
*BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37;*
*RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7;*
*and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.*

SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC
PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns

WEDDING OUTFITS.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

TEN CENTS ONLY For CAPEWELL & CO'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air heater for Oil Lamps.

If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.

Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents

Great inducements offered to agents

Sold wholesale only by

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 243 RACE Street Philad'a.

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

*ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,*
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 1 5

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
SIGN OF THE STAR
FAMOUS FOR STYLE, EXCELLENCE, AND CHEAPNESS.

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation),
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
*CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,*
*AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.*

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

*That this Bitters is not Alcoholic contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world*

READ WHO SAYS SO.

• • • • • • •

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED
No. 254 Shackamaxon street,

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. M. MERIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

*BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!*

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

**Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.**

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
*SUCCESSORS TO C. M JACKSON & CO.*
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm 3pdm